ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,416—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1898.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. EGYPT	7212	G. Langborne...	24th Sept.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny ..	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler.....	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. SHANNON	4262	F. Cole	22nd "
CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny....	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7203	J. L. Parfitt.....	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon ...	19th "
† CARTHAGE	5737	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7212	R. F. Briscoe ..	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny.....	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7203	J. L. Parfitt	31st "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer if the Port and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE...	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, he St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

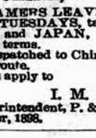
Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,305	24th Sept.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Plandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,332	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	22nd Sept.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd Sept., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 22nd September, calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA." 1,903 tons, on or about 7th October, 1898.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 27th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 27th Sept., calling at Karachi, Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 24th September, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 24th September, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

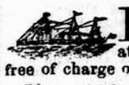
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th September, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000	13th Oct., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 9th October, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 20, 1898.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by all Lines of Steamers and BAGGAGE Received, Forwarded, and Insured against all Risks at Moderate Rates.

PACKAGES cleared through the Customs and forwarded to Destination, or Received for Shipment to any Port.

SMALL PARCELS despatched at Lowest Rates.

SUPPLIES of every Description obtained from England.

LIFE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCE effected, and all kinds of Agency Business transacted.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

MEDICINE CHESTS
ALL SIZES IN LEATHER, OAK, MAHOGANY OR JAPANNED TIN.

	Case and Fittings only. Rs. a.	Complete with Medicines. Rs. a.
LEATHER—		
Dimensions 8 3-4 by 5 1-2 by 2 1-2 inches	18 0	25 0
Do. 7 1-2 „ 5 3-4 „ 4 3-4 „	30 0	42 0
Do. 10 1-4 „ 6 1-4 „ 4 3-4 „	47 8	64 0
Do. 12 1-4 „ 6 1-2 „ 4 1-2 „	65 0	95 0
MAHOGANY—		
Sloping lid Moore's Family Chest	...	26 0
Superior, lined throughout	86 0	102 0
Folding upright chest	122 8	160 0
OAK—		
Best polished oak 13 by 9 1-2 by 6 1-2 inches	47 8	60 0
Do. 15 „ 9 1-2 „ 10 3-4 „	60 0	73 0
JAPANNED TIN—		
Strong and Portable 9 3-4 by 6 1-4 by 5 1-2	19 0	30 0
"The District" Extra strong	27 8	35 0

LARGE DEAL CHESTS—Suitable for Ship, Factory or Dispensary use.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF

INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

THE NEAREST APPROACH TO A GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "Bouquets" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "Bouquets" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES

AND

FIDELITY INSURANCE

GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.
New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE LEADING CYCLE FORTY THOUSAND

PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	12 instalments. Credit. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275 0	25 0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK of MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE, at Greatly Reduced Prices. Theodolites from Rs. 54, upwards. For lists apply to The SUPERINTENDENT, Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.—EMPTY KEROSINE OIL TINS AND WOODEN CASES.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September 1898, Tenders for the purchase of—

3,500 WOODEN CASES with two empty Kerosine Oil Tins each.
1,000 EMPTY KEROSINE TINS only.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred) as a security for the due fulfilment of Engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the said amount without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made on acceptance of Tender. DELIVERY to be taken within four weeks of acceptance of offer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st September, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.
THE BEST AND ONLY ORIGINAL.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.
Beware of Spurious Imitations which are often substituted.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 20), and Saddled Rs. 10), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving. Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CHUTNIES.

PREPARED from the best ingredients, with the utmost care and cleanliness in the Steam Laboratories of TREACHER and Co., Ld., at Byculla.

Prices: Re. 0-12 and Re. 1-0 per bottle.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

are frequently considered incurable, but sufferers will find a reliable remedy in

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

which has given relief in many cases of VERY OLD STANDING whilst in slighter attacks it is PRACTICALLY a CERTAIN CURE.

Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IT DOES NOT APPEAR

That the severe competition of MODERN HAIR RESTORES—now so LARGELY ADVERTISED—has caused any shrinkage in the demand for

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

On the contrary the sales of this

THE MOST FASCINATING AND LUXURIOUS HAIR DRESSING

show a HIGHLY SATISFACTORY INCREASE MONTH BY MONTH. It undoubtedly

HOLDS THE PREMIER PLACE

in INDIA and IS VERY RAPIDLY gaining GROUND in ENGLAND.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 25, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 32 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RECENT BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
THE HISTORY OF CHINA. By D C Boulger, Author of "The Life of Gordon," &c. A new and Revised Edition with Map and Portraits, 2 vols.	18	0
RUPERT OF HENTZAU. By Anthony Hope Cloth Rs. 2-8. ... .Paper.	2	0
THE MODERN MARRIAGE MARKET. By Marie Corelli, Lady Jeune, &c.	1	8
THE VOYAGE OF THE "PULO WAY." By J. Carlton Dawe, Cloth, Rs. 2-8 ....Paper.	2	0
THE ADVENTURES OF AN ENGINEER. By Weatherby Chesney	1	14
THE CLOCK STRUCK ONE. By Fergus Hume	2	10
THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE OXFORD MOVEMENT. By Walter Walsh. Third Edition 12th thousand	3	8
THE PATTYPATS. By H. E. Scott-Inman, Author of "Prince Gibbley Gobley" Illustrated. By A. J. Johnson.	1	14
STRENGTH AND HOW TO OBTAIN IT. By Sandow	2	8
PEARS' CYCLOPŒDIA. The most wonderful Cyclopœdia in the World	0	14
LORD ROBERTS' FORTY-ONE YEARS IN INDIA.	6	0
THE SECOND THOUGHTS of an Idle Fellow. By Jerome K. Jerome	2	10
HUMPHRY, A TRADITION. By E. Mendham, Cloth Rs. 2-8 ....Paper.	2	0
THE LAKE OF WINE. By Bernard Capes, Cloth Rs. 2-8 ....Paper	2	0
THE SHEPHERDESS OF TREVA, a Novel. By Paul Cushing, Cloth Rs. 2-8 ....Paper	2	0
THE RENUNCIATION OF HELEN. By Leader Scott. Cloth Rs. 2-8 ....Paper	2	0
THE HOPE OF THE FAMILY. By Alphonse Daudet adapted by Levin Carnac, Cloth Rs. 2-8 ....Paper	2	0
AT FRIENDLY POINT. By G. Firth Scott, Cloth Rs. 2-8 ....Paper	2	0

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ALGERIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th September, 1898.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give Notice that from the 22nd instant till the 22nd December next, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th Sept, 1898.

TO LET, for the ensuing COLD and HOT WEATHER :—
BLUE VALLEY HALL, Mahableswar.
TYABJEE LODGE, Mahableswar.
CHOWK HALL, Matheran.
RAHAT MANZIL, Matheran.
Apply to—
BUDRUDIN TYABJI, Esq., Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, 65-67, New Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 29th September, 1898, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ended on 30th June, 1898.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THAKERSEY NARANJEE & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 13th September, 1898.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1898, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st September to 5th October, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September, 1898.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September to 5th October 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September 1898.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

WORTH NOTING.—BLUE SERGE SUITS from Rs. 35, cut and finish guaranteed. West End Styles. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

BIRTHDAY CARDS.—Choicest selection for this year to hand by the mail, also Steam Toys. All new novelties at prices never offered before, at SHROFF BROS., Cheapest House, Fort.

ALUMINIUM VESSEL for the Kitchen as made at the School of Art, Madras. New Stock just received, by M. C. RUTNAGUR and Co., Sole Agents, 27, Medows Street, Bombay.

VACANCY for a SHARP GIRL. Apply personally, BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Fort.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Children's Nurse, Companion, Matron, or Housekeeper, now out of employ. Country preferred. Good Testimonials. Apply "66." care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand double side English BROUGHAM CARRIAGE, Price Rs. 200. Apply sharp, to Dr. S. S. BATTLIWALA, Soparibagh Dispensary, Parel, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

ONLY firm in Bombay which has Aalloway and Co.'s London made 8 day Office Clocks. Rs. 30 Rs. 40 anp Rs. 100, with 5 years' guarantee—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN, on 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS at Poona Hotel, Poona.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL—a first class European Hotel RE-OPENS about 1st October. Also TO BE LET a commodious and splendidly situated BUNGALOW, "Aramitta Lodge."

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"We have been thoroughly satisfied with everything. The food has been very good better, in fact, than any I had at other hotels in India; table appointments good and clean. I shall always be glad to recommend the R. H. to my friends. C. P. S.—KES.—Col., the King's Own.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since......... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M." care of this Paper.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anaemia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's, Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28 Apollo Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas .. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.................. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the first floor of their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome teakwood and satinwood plain and carved Ratnagiri made household furniture, consisting of cupboards chairs, a large and handsome sideboard, folding teapoys, etc., inlaid with horn, ebony, blackwood, etc. Saracenic bedroom suite, comprising marble top washhand tables, dressing tables with dressing glass attached, bedsteads, rich glass and crockeryware, &c., &c., the property of A. CUMINE, Esq., I. C. S.

The property of another gentleman—
1 D.B.B.L. 450 express rifle No. 6121, by H. W. Tolley, Conduit Street, London, in case, with implements.
1 S.B.B.L. 450 rifle by Joseph Lang, London, in case, with implements.
1 double barrelled gun by W. Richards, London.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 secondhand strong shigram " "
1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 handsome bay Arab goes in harness and saddle.
1 chestnut waler, quiet in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Limjee, opposite the New Market, Foras Road, Tardeo, the valuable, handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, made to order, a large blackwood carved partition screen, single and double iron bedsteads with wire mattresses, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned piano by Soundy and Co., in good order, first-rate pictures and oleographs, kerosine table and hanging lamps, China and Japanese vases, Persian and Cambay carpets, table ornaments, a pneumatic tyre bicycle, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR MOMBADEVI.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, Attorneys for the mortgagee, Sha Raichand Khooshalchand, and on account and at the risk of the motgagors, Patel Choonilal Mansukram, Patel Dayabhai Choonilal, Patel Vadilal Choonilal, Patel Manilal Choonilal, and Patel Kikabhai Choonilal in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 16th day of June, 1897.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages and hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Shaik Memon Street, near Mombadevie, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200, two hundred square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under No. 316, and bearing Collector's old No. 115 and Collector's New No. 902, and old Survey No. 183 and New Survey No. 1437, and bounded on the east by a public road, on the west by the vacant land jointly belonging to the mortgagors and Patel Bulakhidas Rajbhai and Patel Ambaram Avaldas, on the north by the property of Lalchand Nathubhai, and on the south by the property of Ambaram Avaldas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, mortgagee's Attorneys at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at New Bungalow, behind Bird Cage, close to Police Station, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned upright grand cottage piano by Soundy and Company, a first-rate small slate billiard table by John Roberts, in very good order, with balls, cues, lamp, &c., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong chestnut Arab, a handsome strong vis-a-vis in very good order, a set of brass-mounted single harness, &c., &c., the property of A. J. COMBRIDGE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, COTTON, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place :—

A quantity of grain sweepings, cotton sweepings, waste paper, docras cotton, cast-iron pipes, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st September, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property in Jamboolwady Lane advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak-wood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, one square piano by Soundy, banjo, guitar, autoharp, fiddle, musical box, books, gent's bicycle by Swift, boys' tricycle, etc., the property of J. G. ELLIOT, Esq., proceeded to England.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 60 BALES GREY YARN.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Bhugwandass Gungaram and on account and at the risk of Coomti Goolapuri Cheena Nursima.

30 bales each 400 lbs yarn No. 21s yellow tie, of Connaught Mill.

30 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 22 yellow tie of Connaught Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the stock-in-trade of a furniture merchant closing his business consisting of open carved blackwood sofas and chairs and teapoys, large size cabinets and chiffoniers, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almiras and ward robes, dressing and washhand tables, clothes and hanging presses, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near Nawab's Tank, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., the household furniture and effects of the late Mrs. G. PEREIRA, consisting of carved blackwood sofas, chairs, teapoys, chiffoniers, writing desk, clothes press, work-table, glass ware, platedware and crockery, square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, hand-sewing machine, pictures, clock, table ornaments, fish pond, gold jewellery, consisting of brooches, earrings, ruby and diamond rings, string of 179 small pearls and lockets, table linen, books, etc.

The property will be on view from to-day.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN DONGRI STREET OR 3RD ESPLANADE CROSS LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

At the instance of the Receiver in Suit No. 4 of 1894 appointed by the High Court at Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, subject to a reserved bid, unless it is sold by private contract before that date.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground, situate at Dongri Street (Mandvie, Koliwada) or the 3rd Esplande Cross Lane, with one 5 storeyed dwelling house, one 2 storeyed chawl, and one 2-storeyed shop thereon admeasuring 524 suare yards or thereabouts, and also the fazundari right in respect of the land or ground on which stands a chawl belonging to Vithoba Raghoba and a warehouse belonging to Hajee Joosub Moosa, and admeasuring 200 square yards or thereabouts and which said premises together are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 195, New No. 1563, old Survey No. 144 and new Survey No.2429 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1236, 1238 and 1239 and Street Nos. 2, 10, 16, 12 and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by a public street called Sattad or Dongri Cooly Street on or towards the west partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Taju Nakhwa on or towards the south partly by a small street leading to Dongri Cooly Street and partly by the property of Dadu Nakhwa, and on or towards the north by the property of Taju Nakhwa Koli, and which said premises have been in the possession of the Receiver thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee, Attorneys for the said Receiver, at their office No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Viegas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that piece of fazundari ground, of which the late Lucio Hermogenes de Lima de Souza is the fazundar, containing by admeasurement 90 square yards or thereabouts, together with the message or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 3825 and Street No. 155, situate on the south side of Cavel Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Narayen Maistri, on the west by the property of Ballajee Narronjee, on the north partly by the said Cavel Street and partly by a lane, and on the south by the property of Domingos Francisco de Mello.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 21th September, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 21st September, 1898.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College [illegible] in Wesel, Residence [illegible] by a Private Park. Terms [illegible]

Application to

Dr. GLOEL, Landhaus Birkenfeld, Wesel-on-Rhine, Germany.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.
JANUARY MEETING, 1899.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the January Meeting to be held at Guindy on the 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th January, 1899, CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1898. Special attention is drawn to General condition II and last para. of III.

For Prospectus and other particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, Madras Races, Madras Club.

E. H. HAZELTON, VET.-CAPT., Honorary Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

DEPOSITS of Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards are received at special rates for short periods.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSITS of Rs. 10 a month and upwards carrying 5 per cent. compound interest, afford a safe and profitable means of investing small savings.

STERLING DEPOSITS offer special advantages to firms or individuals wishing to make provision for sterling remittances in advance.

C. BERESFORD, Manager.

Bombay Branch.

B. B. & C. I. RALWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to MONDAY, the 17th October, 1898, for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKE that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmatti during the year 1899, estimated at 1,000 tons more or less.

Delivery of the cake will be given in Wagons at the Mill generally every month as the cake is produced.

Conveyance on the Company's line will be allowed at the Revenue rate of 13 pie per maund per mile at owner's risk.

A deposit of Rupees Five hundred will be required from the person whose tender is accepted, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Tenders to be inscribed "Tenders for Cakes."

E. S. LUARD, Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.

Parel Works, 16th September, 1898.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

BURN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.

THE COMPANY was formed in 1895 to acquire and carry on as from 1st January, 1895, as a going concern the old established business of Burn and Co., Calcutta, Railway and Public Works Contractors, Engineers, etc., etc., and Proprietors of Pottery Works at Raneegunge and Jubbulpore, with a Share Capital of Rs. 12,00,000

Consisting of 7 per cent, Preference Shares....	Rs.	6,00,000
Ordinary Shares (issued to vendors)	"	12,00,000
	Rs.	18,00,000
To which must be added an issue of Debenture at 6 per cent. for	Rs.	15,00,000
	Rs.	33,00,000

From the date of acquisition to 30th April, 1898, the profits have been as shewn hereunder viz :—

From 1st January 1895, to 30th April 1895 (16 months)	Rs.	6,52,253
From 1st May 1896, to 30th April 1897	"	3,94,769
From 1st May 1897, to 30th April 1898	"	3,81,206

and after paying interest on Debentures and Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares, the Company has been able to put aside to Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000 and to Debenture Sinking Fund Rs. 1,42,500.

These figures denote the position and strength of the Company, the condition of the money market during the past three years notwithstanding, but in order to maintain that position, and at the same time to meet the requirements of an increasing business further capital is required.

The Directors have, therefore, determined to issue 7,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each in the increased capital of the Company created by the resolution of the Company passed on the 14th day of April 1898 (a copy of which can be seen at the Registered Office No. 7, Hastings Street) as Preference Shares in accordance with the terms expressed in such resolution and carrying a cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum.

Those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on 30th September, 1898, will be entitled to one new share at par for each share then held and the public are invited to tender for what remain available, in the annexed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Orr Robertson and Burton, Calcutta. The National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta. The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Calcutta, or from the undersigned.

Applications will be received by the undersigned from this date, to noon on FRIDAY, the 30th September 1898, and must be accompanied by a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the shares applied for; the balance will become due on acceptance of the tender and allotment of share on 1st October, 1898.

If after the acceptance of any application the number of shares allotted is not fully taken up, the deposit made in connection therewith will be forfeited.

No application below par will be considered.

BURN & Co., Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 17th Sept., 1898.

LETTER OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To
The Managing Agents,
Messrs. BURN & Co., Ld., Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to apply for .... new 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares in the above Company created by the resolution passed on the 14th day of April, 1898, at Rs......per share, and I enclose herewith a remittance for Rs......being 10 per cent. on the amount of the number of shares applied for, and I undertake to pay the balance on receipt of an intimation of the acceptance of my application and to accept the shares in whole or in part in terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

Name in full ....
Address ....
Date ....
Signature ....

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB ; CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ......Nett per lb.		1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 3 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS, 16, MARINE STREET, FORT, 1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, constituted Attorney of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in Suit No. 150 of 1896, Mahomed Syed Madar, a minor by his next friend Shaik Abdulla bin Shaik Ebrahim, vs Hawabai, wife of Hadautulla bin Baloomia and others, and by, virtue of a decreetal order dated 2nd April, 1898, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that the right, title and interest in the piece or parcel of ground, messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing on the Honourable Company's ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Duncan Road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 45, containing by admeasurement about 78 3-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the aforesaid Duncan Road, on the west by the Honourable Company's gutter, on the north by the house of Emambee, widow of Shaik Lall, and on the south by the house of Fakoo Meya Gutter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS OF GOOD HORSES AND CARRIAGES, &c.

Sale of handsome carriages, Fast trotting horses, sets of single and double harnesses, Gents' saddles, saddlery show Cupboards, etc.

Re Estate of the late Mr Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

Suit No. 39 of 1897.

Khanoobai vs. Kassamali.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Receiver in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 2nd October, 1898, at 11 a.m. at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables at Bellasis Road, Byculla, the following :

Carriages.

1 victoria, C. spring, with rubber tyre and iron spoke wheels, 1 mail coach with rubber tyre wheel, 1 buggy with rubber tyre wheels, 1 victoria, 2 broughams, 1 mail coach, 1 phaeton, C spring, and 1 office shigram.

Horses.

3 Australian and 5 Arab horses.

Harnesses, etc.

1 set of plated mounted double harness, 3 sets of double harness, 4 sets of single harness, 3 gent's saddles, 2 saddlery show cupboards [illegible] coach boxes, carriage covers, etc.

The above will be on view from Wednesday, the 21st September 1898.

Every lot will be sold for cash.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 21st September, 1898.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS......	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA......	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA......	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL .... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA, Agent.

Hornby Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000. No interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,114,[illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ......Rs.	48	Per Annum ......Rs.	55
Half-yearly ...... "	25	Half-yearly ...... "	30
Quarterly ...... "	13	Quarterly ...... "	15
Monthly ...... "	5	Monthly ...... "	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum......Rs.	52	Per Annum ......Rs.	60
Half-yearly ...... "	29	Half-yearly ...... "	32
Quarterly ...... "	16	Quarterly ...... "	18
Monthly ...... "	6	Monthly...... "	6-6

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY......As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ......Rs. 5
Second do. ...... " 2-8
Third do. ...... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 5 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENT.

First insertion ......As. 8 per line.
Second do ...... " 4½ "
Third do ...... " 2¼ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ......Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ......Rs.	12	Per Annum ......Rs.	15
Half-yearly ...... "	6	Half-yearly ...... "	7-8
Quarterly ...... "	3	Quarterly...... "	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum ......Rs. 12
Half-yearly ...... " 6
Quarterly ...... " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ......Rs. 12
Half-yearly...... " 6
Quarterly...... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the Bombay Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

INSURANCES.

Guaranteed Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

536 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual, 1896-7.*

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 2-27m., 2-2s. Low water, 7-35m., 8-10s.
Adjourned Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Sports, 4-45 p.m.
Choral Festival, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 7-15 a.m., and 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Khoone Na hak, by the Alfred Threatrical Company, 9 p.m.

THE INDIAN CYCLIST.—The *Indian Cyclist*, owing to liberal support, has been greatly improved. The last issue is printed in colours, contains, besides the latest cycling news from all parts of the world, a London letter, a ladie's letter, an illustrated article explaining how wired-on tyres may be removed for the purpose of repair, and also illustrations of the latest novelties in the cycling world.

DANGER OF SLEEPING IN THE STREET.—Krishna Mahali, a Hindu, aged thirty five years, residing at Bapty Road, was on Monday night, lying asleep on the road outside the house, when he was run over by a hack victoria, and sustained fracture of both the jaw bones The man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment. The police are searching for the driver of the conveyance. The victoria was apparently going from Cursetji Sookiaji street to one of the stables at Bapty Road. The man Krishna was asleep with his head on the centre of the road and his feet towards his door step, and as the street lamp is at some distance from the spot, the driver drove over the man in the dark, one of the wheels passing over his face.

A CLAIM AND A COUNTER CLAIM.—With reference to a report, under the above heading of the case of Ramdas Maneklal and another against Merwanjee Framjee Ghadialli, published in Monday's issue, the defendant writes to say to the following effect:—The first suit was filed by the plaintiff Ramdas in the year 1897 not 1890; and therein the plaintiff made allegations of a serious nature against defendant. It was eventually allowed to be withdrawn on the plaintiff retracting all the allegations made against defendant, and paying his full costs. In August last plaintiff filed a fresh suit, and on the 7th inst., Mr. Justice Fulton ordered that it should be heard simultaneously with the defendants claim for Rs. 50,000 against the plaintiff. On the 13th inst. defendants counsel expressed his willingness to have the claim for Rs. 50,000 heard separately. Thus it will be seen that defendant's claim for that amount was not disallowed; but is yet to be heard.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—Our Rajkote correspondent says:—We had ample rain last week, and the prospects of next year have now altogether changed for the better.—Prince Sherjumakhanji, heir-apparent of Junagurh, accompanied by his tutor and guardian Lieutenant Wood, left Junagurh on tour last week.—It is understood that H. E. the Governor of Bombay will pay a visit to this province in the last week of November next. In Rajkote his Excellency will unveil the statue of the Queen Empress, and open the Lalpuri water-works and will perform other functions. It is said that His Excellency will also visit Bhawnagar, Palitana and other Kathiawar States.—Plague has made its appearance in certain villages near Nowanagar, but it is hoped that the preventive and precautionary measures adopted by the State Administrator will suffice to stamp it out immediately.—Sidphur is now being evacuated owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague. It is understood that Rao Bahadur Motichand Tulshi, the Wankaneer State Manager, has engaged the Honourable Mr. Pirozeshah Merwanji Mheta, barrister-at law, to appear for him in a coming inquiry.

THEFT AT THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE STORES.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, E. Hussey and E. Fernandez, Portuguese assistants in the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, were charged with theft of two cricket bats, worth Rs. 24 each, belonging to the Society. From the evidence of Mr. Keynier, manager of the game department, it appeared that Hussey presented an order to Mr. Keynier for signature on Monday. When the indent was presented, it did not contain the item relating to the two bats which must have been subsequently inserted. On information received, the manager questioned Hussey, who admitted having taken the bats out of the godown and handed them to the second accused. The accused Hussey stated in his defence that he had taken bats out of the godown because he was asked by the second accused to do so. Fernandez denied all knowledge of what had taken place. Mr. Velinkar, who defended the accused, pleaded for mercy on account of the youth of his clients. They did not appear to have committed theft for the sake of sale or game. His Worship convicted both the accused, and sentenced Hussey to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and Fernandez to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with the alterative of one months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BURGLARIES AT MALABAR HILL.—Before Mr. E. Wilkins, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, one Bhiwa Dhondoo, an old offender, was charged by Inspector Cordeaux with attempting to break into the bungalow of Mr. Jethabhoy Ruttonsey, residing at Warden Road. The accused was further charged with house-breaking with intent to commit theft from the Mahaluxmee Temple. On Sunday midnight the accused was walking along the Peddar Road, when he was arrested on suspicion by policeman No. 1578. While the police were making inquiries, complainant Jethabhoy came forward and identified the accused as the man who made an attempt to break into his house the same night. Complainant informed the police that about midnight he was aroused from his sleep by the noise of some one breaking a pane of glass, and looking towards the window, he noticed a man's head. Complainant at once jumped up from his bed and ran to the window, and by the light of the lamp saw the accused's face. The thief threw down an implement of house breaking, which he had in his hand, and jumping on to the roof of an adjoining house, made his escape. His escape was only temporary, for he was arrested by the police as above stated. On the following morning complainant found the implement and made it over to the police. Accused was further identified by Porshotum Jeenabhoy, as the person who had broken into the Mahaluxmee Temple. At the request of the police, the case was remanded.

REJOICINGS AT DADAR.—Sunday was a gala day amongst the Parishioners of the Church of N. S. D. Salvacao of Dadar, owing to the Vicar-elect, the Very Rev. Thomas C. Henriques, D.D., D.C.L., D.R.L., the fellow of the University of Bombay having taken over charge of the Parish. Precisely at 7-30, Dr. Henriques was seen driving up to the church, and just as he alighted from the carriage, the band of St. Lucius Society greeted him with a lively march. At the entrance Dr. Henriques was received by the Rev. Fr. Augusto and others, followed by the Parishioners, the church was richly decorated. Before mass the Revd. Faria of the Dabul Church read the pastoral letter from his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, giving over charge of the Vicariate, after which the Rev. gentleman in a few and well expressed word impressed upon the parishioners the duty of obedience towards the new Vicar. This over, the Vicar elect ascended the pulpit and delivered a most impressive sermon suitable to the occasion in the Portuguese and Marathi tongues. Mass commenced immediately, the celebrant being Dr. Henriques, assisted by a large number of priests and seminarists the band of St. Lucius Society in the meantime singing some appropriate hymns, and with the "Laudate Domine" as thanks giving. Thus terminated the solemn and impressive service. After the service the Administrator of the church, Mr. Jos. Rodrigues cordially invited all to the parochial hall, where refreshments were laid out, the band playing at intervals. There was an address presented to Dr. Henriques by the members of St. Lucius Society, offering its Presidentship to the Rev. gentleman which he accepted. The Damaun seminarists presented a rich Missal and a crucifix as a small token of regard and esteem, in accepting which Dr. Henriques thanked his brother seminarists.

THE PRESIDENCY-PARSEE MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to reply to your correspondent "A Parsee" regarding the question whether the Presidency matches should be continued at all after the results of the last two matches. Your correspondent seems to think that a cricket team ought never to lose a match, and that if it loses two matches successively it behoves its opponents to decline to play with it. That the Presidency matches should be abondoned, because the Parsees have lost last two matches is ridiculous. May I ask your correspondent what was the case last year with the Presidency team! Would not have the Presidency suffered a defeat in the first match played at Bombay if there was only half an hour more to play the game? And were not the same Presidency men defeated disastrously in the second match by something like 350 runs? Again if for two consecutive defeats the Presidency think they are justified in declining to play with the Parsees, I think, the Australians have more justification to refuse to play against the English cricketers, because out of five test matches the Englishmen were defeated four times consecutively last year. But such a course would bring any cricketing community into contempt and ridicule. The Parsees have deteriorated considerably, but this deterioration is only through "want of good practice," and not through any inability to improve in the game. I know of what stuff the Parsees are made and I am confident that the last two defeats will rouse the Parsees into making such practice that the Presidency will have to look sharp next year lest they might be made to repeat the same performance which the Parsees to the disappointment and disgust of all did this year.—Your's &c.,

Sept. 20. J. S. T.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

CLAIM AGAINST A MILL COMPANY.

EDWARD EDWARDS VS. THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE plaintiff, who was employed by the defendant company, throug Tapidas Vurjdas and Co., the secretaries, treasurers, and agents, as carding, spinning, and weaving master, claimed arrears of salary due to him on the 16th August 1897, also prospective salary at Rs. 600 a month from 16th August 1897 to 31st March 1898, house-rent for the same period, &c. Mr. Mackpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defendant company.

The plaintiff stated that, by an agreement dated 30th March 1895, made between Tapidas Vurjdas and Co., and him, he agreed to serve the company, as carding, spinning, and weaving master, &c., from 1st April 1895 till 31st March 1898, at a monthly salary of Rs. 600, with liberty to the company or the agents to determine the agreement at any time on three months' notice. It was provided by the agreement that the plaintiff should not, during its pendency, engage in any other business; and in case of breach by the plaintiff of this condition, it was provided that he should pay any commission earned by him in extraneous business, and forfeit all his wages; and the defendant company were given power to discharge the plaintiff in case he should be found incompetent, wilfully negligent, inattentive to diretion, irregular in attendance, not sober at the usual hours for work, absent without leave, &c. The plaintiff served the defendant company until the 16th August 1897, when he was wrongfully dismissed. In consequence of the prevalence of plague in Bombay, there was a dearth of competent mill hands, and for that reason, yarn produced in the defendant company's mill was in quantity less than, and in quality inferior to the yarn produced in previous years. On this account, the agents blamed the plaintiff. A correspondence ensued between the parties. About 1st August 1897, the defendant company tendered to the plaintiff a draft of a new agreement of service from 10th August to 10th November 1897, at a monthly salary of Rs. 250. Plaintiff refused to accept the terms, and said that there had been no breach on his part of the original agreement. Plaintiff further said that the object of Tapidas Vurjdas and Co. was to coerce him to work for them at a reduced salary; and in order to attain that object, they charged him with mismanagement, &c., and when they saw that they could not intimidate him into compliance with their wishes, they dismissed him without due notice.

The defendant company denied the material allegations of the plaintiff. He did not serve them according to the agreement: was irregular in attendance, neglected his work at the mill, and showed himself incompetent for the work he was engaged to do. The defendants submitted that the plaintiff had no right to claim any sum in respect of wages, aad that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The plaintiff's case was heard at some length, when his lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY)

A HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

This was an argument on a rule taken out by the petitioner Hansraj Purmanand, calling upon Rattonsee Valjee to show cause why his minor step-brothers, Morarji and Lakmidas and step-sisters, Shaubai, Gomibai and Premibai, alleged to be illegally and improperly detained by Ruttonsee, should not be delivered to him, and why they should not be brought before the court. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared to show cause against the rule on behalf of Ruttonsee, maternal grandfather of the minors; while Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs, Thakordas, Dharamsi and Cama, appeared in support of the rule.

Hansraj, the petitioner, in his affidavit stated that Purmanand Cooverji died in Bombay, leaving surviving him his widow Motiwahoo and five minor children. Parmanand at the time of his death lived in the family house at Khalasi Chakla with his wife and children; and petitioner and his family. Motiwahoo, after the death of her husband, went to live in her father's house with her children, where she died in June 1898. After her death, petitioner went to Rattansey, the father of the deceased lady, and asked him to allow his brothers and sisters, the minors, to return to their father's family house, but Rattansey refused to do the same. The pettioner said that the object in assuming the position of the guardian of the minors was to get possession of the minors' estate and misappropriate the same. The children, he further stated, were not taken care of and were harshly treated by Ruttansey. The petitioner further charged Ruttansey and his son Narrondas and his brother-in-law, Naran, with making away with nearly the whole of his father's moveable property and maintained that Ruttansey was not a fit person to be the guardian of the minors.

Ruttansey Valji in his affidavit, denied the several allegations, and said that since the death of the deceased Purmanand, the petitioner had harshly treated his step-mother and her minor children, and at the time of her death the petitioner instead of attending the funeral ceremony, went with his solicitor to the deponent's house for the purpose of sealing his property. He maintained that the custom of the caste was, that the minors should remain with the mother's family till they came of age. It was not true that he had assumed the position of guardian of the minors for getting possession of their property which he was desirous should be placed in the hands of the Accountant-General of the court. He maintained that the children were properly taken care of by him and his wife, and that the step-mother was not a fit person to be the guardian of the minor children.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, said that he saw no reason to interfere with the existing arrangement, and dismissed the rule with costs.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

FOURTEEN members came up for the shoot at 500 and 600 yards on Saturday 17th inst. Petty Officer Bishop put in a good score at both distance which included a possible at 500 yards. The last batch to shoot at the second distance had to ritire on account of darkness, which was hard luck for several members who were on for decent score. The full scores were:—

21st Competition

	500 yds
1st class P O G Bishop Royal Navy	28a
Capt T M English Bo Vol Rifles	25b
Capt F W English Bo Vol Rifles	24c
Leut Corpl A J Herbert G I P Ry Vols	24c
C P O W Underdown Royal Navy	23c
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	22d
E R A F Rowe Royal Navy	22
C P O F Fisher Royal Navy	21
Sergt W Johnson Ordnance Dept	21
E R A Pinegar Royal Navy	20
Mr M McRobert P and O Co	19
Sergt Major A Harrison G I P Ry Vols	18
Lieut T Legat Ordnance Dept	15
Leut G R Webb G I P Ry Vols	10

a handicapped 6 points winner of 1st Spoon, and Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal for highest possible score, b handicapped 4 points, c handicapped 6 points, and d winner of 2nd Spoon.

22ND COMPETITION

	600 yds
1st Class P O G Bishop Royal Navy	25
Lce Corpl A G Herbert G I P Ry Vols	23
Capt T M English Bo Vol Rifles	22
C P O F Fisher Royal Navy	22
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt Major A Harrison G I P Ry Vols	20
Lieut G R Webb G I P Ry Vols	17
C P O W Underdown Royal Navy	14
Mr M McRobert P and O Coy	12
Serjt W Johnson Ordnance Dept	11
E R A A Pinegar Royal Navy	10
Capt F W English Bo Vol Rifles	10
Lieut T Legat Ordnance Dept	9
E R A F Rowe Royal Navy	2

a Handicapped 8 points, b handicapped 6 points, c handicapped 4 points winner of 2nd spoon, d handicapped 2 points winner of 1st spoon, e handicappod 4 points and f handicapped 2 points

DIVINE SERVICE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Festival of St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Merbecke in F. Hymns 448, 315 and 299.
6 p.m.—Festival Evensong (Choral).
Anthem—O Lord, how amiable are Thy Works—Barnby. Hymns 439 and 379.
The offertories are for the new Chancel Screen.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion
5 p.m.—Evensong.

37TH CONFERENCE OF THE C. M. S. WESTERN INDIA MISSION.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion with an Address by the Rev. W. C. Whiteside.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Conference Sermon by the Rev W A Roberts
3-30 p.m.—Prayer Meeting at the Mission House, conducted by Mr F Anderson
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev F G Macartney.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewar," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair chairmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottles Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London. England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PROJECTED PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

WITH regard to the advantages of the projected rail way over the Port Trust estate, the "Indian Spectator discourses: Most of us will approve of the railway porjected by the Port Trust, to run from Sion Station on the G. I. P. line, direct through Sewri, Frere Estate, Tank Bunder, Mazagon and the docks, down to the Balard Pier with an extension, later on, from Sion to the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Cooria or some other convenient station. The railway will enable goods coming from up-country to be exported by sea at a greatly reduced cost, and it will also enable the imports to get the same advantages. It will, besides, be a great convenience to Europe-bound passengers from up-country to reach the bunders direct by railway, and on their return, too, they will be saved a good deal of worry if they do not care to make a stay in the city. Even the product of many of our mills and other local manufactures will have their cost of carriage to the ships reduced by the new railway.

THE COMING INDIAN CONGRESS.

Referring to the preparations in connection with the coming Congress, the "Native Opinion" discourses: Our Madras friends seem to be quite in earnest to make the next Congress a grand success. With the collection of money for the completion of requisite preparations, the revision and arrangement of the election-circles, and lastly the selection and appointment of the chairman of the reception committee, the next assemblage seems to be in a fair way to complete success. There are yet full three months to complete the whole programme, and with the Madrasi ploddiug zeal and earnestness in work, the next assemblage may be as great a success as its predecessors. But amongst the difficulties that have to be reckoned with, the plague is not to be trifled over, and though it is not so severe as on our side, and perhaps many parts are yet free from its ravages, nevertheless the establishment of a stringent quarantine in Madras must be no small hinderance to those wishing to attend the session next December.

INDIAN WITNESSES BEFORE THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The "Rast Goftar" says on this subject: We were the first to bring to the notice of Government the name of Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha as the only Indian in the Western Presidency, who has studied the currency question in all its bearings, and who is one of the most capable men available to give evidence before the Currency Committee. We are glad to notice that Government had been pleased to ask Mr. Shapurjee to proceed to England to give his evidence before the Currency Committee; but it is a pity that his numerous business engagements do not permit of his leaving Bombay just at present for the purpose. He is known to be an expert on the currency question, which has puzzled some of the best economists of the day, and, for aught we know, the opinions which he has formed after a long and deep study of the question, are sought after by some of the most eminent bankers and journalists, who have implicit faith in his keen foresight and commercial acumen. As *facile princeps* among the exchange brokers, he commands the respect and confidence of the commercial world of this city, and his open hand and tender heart have many a time saved the credit and character of several business men who, but for his timely aid, would have gone to rack and ruin.

RELEASE OF MR. TILAK.

Referring to the release of Mr. Tilak, the *Gujerat Mitra* remarks: Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak's release from prison before the full expiry of his term of imprisonment is received with much satisfaction by the entire native community. With the solitary exception of the *Times of India*, the entire Press of the Presidency, nay the whole of the country, is unanimous in the view which the Government seems evidently to have taken in recognising the necessity of yielding to the public voice and doing a tardy, yet graceful act of justice by releasing Mr. Tilak six months earlier than what was due under the sentence pronounced upon him by Mr. Justice Strachey.

THE PROSPECTIVE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

The *Native Opinion* wants a fresh judge from home to be the new Chief Justice of Bombay, and not a local man. Our contemporary remarks: As everybody knows the post of Chief Justice is highly important, and looking to the fact that since the Dewani Audalat was converted into the present High Court, Bombay has been blessed with Chief Justices of commanding influence, great legal eminence at the Bar and on the Bench, extensive legal experience, in fact men who mere an embodiment of all that was best in the world of law. In view of this fact we would prefer some person of eminence from the free atmosphere of England. Look at Sir Comar Petheram, the late Chief Justice of Bengal, and the present Chief Justice, and such men alone do uphold the dignity of the Bench. In India our High Courts are considered the palladium of popular liberty, and why? The reason is not far to seek; the presence of such commanding persons at the head of our Judicial administration have gained popular confidence, and therefore to our High Courts people look up as places where alone they can get pure and unalloyed justice. We mean no disparagement; but it is no use concealing the fact that local men howsoever eminent, have such strong local prejudices that even in spite of themselves they are likely to be influenced by them. In this view the appointment of some person of eminence from England to be our Chief Justice would be the best solution of the difficulty.

NEW PLAGUE POLICY.

Regarding the future plague policy of the Bombay Government, the *Indu Prakash* writes:—The announcement of the new plague regulations by the Government will be welcomed with a sigh of relief by the general public. The public had been anxiously waiting to see what changes the Government intended introducing in the plague policy which they had adopted for the last two years. The accumulated experiences of the last two years have taught a great many lessons, and it is a happy augury that the Government are anxious to profit by them.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes: The native community of Bombay will loyally do all in its power to co-operate with Government in whatever measures it may now adopt to prevent the ravages of the common foe. Only, let us repeat, that the measures of Government should be of a character to allay all fears and restore confidence. These are the essence of co-operation. Having said so much let us all warmly congratulate Lord Sandhurst and his colleagues, notably Sir Charles Ollivant for the new departure they are about to take in the matter of the prevention of the plague. No Government can succeed anywhere in such matters where it fails to act in unison with popular feelings and sentiments. The greater the respect for these feelings and sentiments, the greater will be the success. Let us all hope therefore that success may attend the the new policy, and that it may be the good fortune of this community to see the last of the plague this year.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

In noticing the career of Sir Charles Farran on the bench of the Bombay High Court, the "Indu Prakash" says: The death of Sir Charles Farran will, undoubtedly, be felt as a great loss to the Anglo-Indian community and to the members of the Bar and the Bench. He had gained a deservedly high reputation in the High Court and outside for his suavity of manners, his judicial calmness and his legal acumen. He had been always kind to native pleaders and they will cherish his memory with feelings of reverence and gratitude due to a respectable, accomplished and kind member of the Bench. He was indeed the soul of judicial impartiality—a quality highly essential to a successful judge. His knowledge of the law was deep and varied, and he was, on the whole, one of the brightest ornaments of the High Court—in every way, worthy to fill a place in the long roll of illustrious judges who have adorned the Bench in India. It is no wonder that his death will touch a sympathetic chord in the hearts of many Indians—especially those who had to serve under him and with him.

The *Gujert Mitra* states: Gentle and courteous, Sir Charles Farran by his high accomplishments, intellectual gifts and a widespread reputation as an erudite and able lawyer was pre-eminent among his fellows and has maintained the traditions of the Bench with scrupulous care and dignity. The eloquent tributes paid to his memory by his colleagues on the bench speak to the genuine worth of the great man whose period of office on the bench, though short, was singularly bright and gave undoubted proofs of his having proved a painstaking, conscientious, and impartial judge. The affectionate regard and esteem in which he was held by all classes of the people account for the universal popularity which he enjoyed during his career on the Bench. To the bar and the bench his death is a loss which it will take long to adequately fill.

The *Hindi Punch*, which gives a good likeness of the late Chief Justice, remarks:—The large number that followed his remains to their last resting-place testified most eloquently to the esteem in which he was universally held, and to the place he occupied in the thoughts not only of his friends and of those who came into close contact with him as counsel and suitors, but also of the larger outside public who only knew him by name and fame. The sympathetic and touching notices that have appeared in the Press, and the feeling words that have fallen from his brother judges and from members of the bar, prove conclusively that, in the time allowed him for the exercise of his undoubted talents, he had happily succeeded in discharging the onerous duties of his exalted office in a way to give general satisfaction. The loss of such a man—an able advocate, and a calm, clear, and conscientious judge—is a distinct loss to the country. We deplore it as such, offering our sincere condolence to those who were not by to hear the last parting words, and to whom the loss is irreparable.

The *Indian Spectator* observes:—Clear-sighted but always kindly, Sir Charles Farran often reminded one of the late Sir M. Melvill. He listened patiently to the pleadings before him, at times encouraging those that had to struggle through a knotty point of law or the tangled web of an ill-prepared brief. Like the gifted Civilian Judge, he was also as lucid in expression as he was quick in comprehension. In dispensing justice, too, he always saw the need, like Melvill and Sargent, of tempering it with mercy, if only to show that he was a human judge, dealing with human beings often hemmed in by adverse environments. He did not aim at dispensing justice in such a way as to defeat the ends of justice by holding before himself an impossible standard of conduct and motive.

The *Gujerati* writes.—His great legal attainments, his laborious and conscientious industry and his desire to do justice between man and man well sustained the reputation which is illustrious predecessors had won for the Bombay High Court. He had essentially a judicial cast of mind and his judgments rigorously excluded all that was redundant. He was ever ready to accord a patient hearing, and parties and pleaders specially liked to have nice and intricate questions argued before him. Apart from his knowledge of English law, he was deeply versed also in Hindu law. As a judge at the Criminal Sessions, he was particularly conspicuous for the balance of mind he showed in charging juries. In him the presidency has lost an experienced lawyer of ripe judgment and an industrious judge of great accomplishments, and the public sincerely hope that Lord Salisbury's government will send a lawyer from England sufficiently competent to fill the most exhalted and responsible judicial post in the presidency.

SURAT NEWS.

OUR Surat correspondent writing on Saturday, says:—The detention camp and surveillance of incoming passengers are still being continued. The people look with much confidence to the proposed change in the plague regulations which will mitigate their present inconveniences to a considerable extent. The plague, excepting the few outlying districts which are affected, is practically wholly unknown in the town. The health of the people is fairly satisfactory, the mortality bill for the week compares favorably with the number of deaths corresponding in the same week last year. The Municipality whose finances have of late been seriously crippled has, however, to bear a monthly expenditure of Rs. 800 on plague establishment. Rs. 50,000 provided for plague expenses in the current year's Budget estimates have all been spent by this time.

The one and a-half lakh 5 per cent. Plague Loan floated by the Municipality in the public market has met with a sorry fate. Tenders for only Rs. 82,000 were offered and accepted, the remaining 67,000 will have to be met by offering commission to brokers who may get the necessary amount tendered under certain more favorable conditions till the end of the current month.

After a protracted trial extending over nearly five months the complaint for defamation lodged against the editor of the "Guzerat Mitra" by Mr. Manibhai Pranubhai, B.A., Aval Karkun and third class Magistrate serving under the Mamlatdar of Chikhli, was concluded to-day. The complaint arose in consequence of an article published in the "Gujerat Mitra" charging the complainant Manibhai, who was then employed on plague duty as official personal assistant under the Superintendent of Moolan Chakla Ward, with having criminally extorted money from the people of the ward, and calling for an official enquiry by the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate on the receipt of a demi-official report from the Plague Superintendent into the matter called upon the complainant to institute proceedings against the paper and clear his character. On enquiry Mr. Bhailal Parshotam, the then acting City Magistrate, found in favor of the accused and acquitted him under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code without calling upon him to bring his defence. The papers in the case being sent in due course to the present District Magistrate, Mr. James McNeill, he after issuing a notice on the editor of the "Gujerat Mitra" decided that a further inquiry into the case was necessary and that further evidence was required to be brought before the court to prove the truth of the writing, and the case was sent for further enquiry to the First class City Magistrate. After taking further evidence the accused was put on his defence under section 499 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The complainant was represented alternately by Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas, vakeel of the District Court, and Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, High Court pleader, while the defence was conducted by Mr. Balwantrao Tripurashanker of the local bar. The City Magistrate Rao Bahadur Jivanlal P. Lakhia in an elaborate and lengthy finding given by him to-day has, after examining the mass of evidence both on behalf of the complainant and the accused and after declaring the right of the accused as a public writer to publish such complaints in the public good, after making a reasonable enquiry into them, found Mr. Hormasji Jamsetji, editor of the "Gujerat Mitra" not guilty, and acquitted him under section 258 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the alleged defamatory article being declared to have fallen under the scope of exceptions 2, 3 and 9 of section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. The papers in the case have been called forth by the District Magistrate.

Mr. Jamshed S. Sethna, head clerk to the Collector here, has been transferred to the Bombay Secreteriat as Supernumerary Superintendent in the Revenue Department for a period of three months, at the end of which he will be probably confirmed in the post. Mr. Jamshed, for the last eight years, has been head clerk to the Collector of Surat, and has been fortunate in winning golden opinions of his superiors. Mr. Erachshaw Jehangirshaw Taleyarkhan, B. A., local fund clerk in the office of the Commissioner, N. D., is said to be the probable successor in the place vacated by Mr. Sethna.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

VASANT, a woman of the Brahmin caste, was charged with stealing a gold necklace, worth Rs. 100, belonging to a Bania girl named Rukhi, who was six years old. The circumstances of the case showed that the girl went in company of her brother, named Valabh, who was 7 years old, to dine at their aunt's house. On their way they met the accused, who, after some conversation with the children, surreptiously removed the necklace worn by the girl. The children on their return home recounted the story of the necklace to their mother. Four days after this occurrence, the mother with her children went to see a marriage procession that was passing along the road leading to the Astodia Gate. There the Bania boy happened to see the accused, who was clearly pointed out as the person who carried away the necklace. The accused Vasant was at once given in charge of a police officer, who took her to the city police inspector. Before the police the woman made a statement which led to the discovery of the ornament, which, it is alleged, was pledged with a banker. The offence of theft being proved against the accused, she was sentenced to fifteen month's rigorous imprisonment by Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinshaw, the City Magistrate.—Rao Bahadur Krashnamnkhram Atmaram Mehta, the judge of the Small Causes Court, is allowed leave for six moths on sick certificate, on half pay by the Government. In his place Rao Bahadhur Lalshanker Umiashanker will become judge of the Small Causs Court. Rao Saheb Chunilal Dulpatram Kaveshwar, sub-judge, Nariad, is appointed first-class sub-judge here in place of Mr. Lalshanker. For this reason there will be no further changes in the Judicial Department here.—Up to this date forty inches of rain are registered in in this district. Last week heavy rain fell here which, spoiled the sports at the Parsi Club. Last Thursday being the Parsi New Year's day, there was a large gathering of Parsi ladies and gentlemen. It was children's fete day. The members were present with their families and friends. Prizes were distributed to the winners in the sports. The principal sport were racing, threading the needle, breaking an earthen pots blind-folded and other like amusements. A tenniss-tournament commenced on Sunday and continued next day. The Parsi "Ahmedabad Week," was to close after a grand dinner in the club-house on Wednesday night, the last Parsi holiday of the year, called "Amardad Sal."—This year there will be one lady candidate for the matriculation examination from Ahmedabad. Her name is Miss Maneckbai Nasarwanji Tankarivala. She is a student of the "Railway Institute" of Ahmedabad. She has taken French as her second language.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st September, 1898.

1. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C Company:—No 3650 Vol T J Robson.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st September, 1898.

1. The Signalling Class will parade in front of the High Court at 7 a.m. to-morrow, and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow after drill.

2. There will be 40-pr R M L Gun Drill for No. 1 Company in the Town Hall Compound to-day, and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow, at 5-45 p.m.

By Order
H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The last 1898 Monsoon Season Cinderella will be held at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, 24th instant at 9 p.m. Tickets as usual.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esplade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	89	54	77	75	80	60	73	06
Tuesday, 20th Sep.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	89	54	77	75	80	60	73	06
Total fall to Sept. 20th, 1897	71	73	72	2	75	53	73	15
Total fall to Sept. 20th, 1896	88	2	86	25	92	62	90	20

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	195	69
On the 18th September, 1898	0	35
Total	196	4

G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of Rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday, 16th September, 1898:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	67	33	Nasik	25	7
Raver	22	70	Deolali	22	24
Nimbora	21	34	Gholi	93	00
Bhadli	29	68	Nargaon	23	79
Jalgaon	28	97	Warangaon	23	98
Sirsoli	28	25	Hotgi	29	15
Mhasawad	30	21	Mohol	20	59
Maheji	28	90	Madha	19	30
Pachora	20	61	Barsi Road	20	71
Kajgaon	15	67	Kem	15	55
Chalisgaon	21	10	Jeur	17	62
Naydongri	19	8	Pomalwari	10	78
Nandgaon	19	16	Diksal	11	34
Manmar	13	69	Lonauli	188	95
Lasalgaon	14	42	Dhond	8	53
Khervadi	14	47	Talegaon	39	45

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A. M.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29.621	E	2	99.1	72.1	66	...	13.10	−3.03
Sirsa	29.630	SE	10	101.3	76.3	38	...	6.49	−5.77
Delhi	29.650	W	3	96.2	77.4	52	...	13.28	−12.12
Agra	29.666	NW	9	97.0	80.9	66	...	21.82	−3.46
Cawnpore	29.655	E	3	94.3	75.1	89	...	39.87	...
Allahabad	29.637	ENE	7	93.1	75.3	87	...	51.74	+18.31
Jhansi	29.685	NW	5	92.6	73.2	62	...	35.42	−1.60
Jacobabad	29.618	SE	3	105.4	78.1	84	...	2.90	+0.17
Karachi	29.667	W	13	88.1	78.5	73	...	2.81	−3.27
Jeypore	29.713	WNW	4	95.1	76.5	62	...	17.08	−8.54
Ajmere	29.718	W	9	90.4	74.6	65	...	11.45	−8.06
Deesa	29.749	WSW	7	92.7	70.6	73	...	15.57	−9.44
Ahmedabad	29.754	W	1	89.2	73.1	79	...	33.40	...
Bhuj	29.753	SW	12	90.8	72.4	74	...	13.20	−0.01
Rajkot	29.770	W	7	91.9	64.8	82	...	15.35	−11.17
Ghadechi	29.776	W	7	89.6	78.8	82	...	30.26	...
Veraval	29.767	SE	4	82.0	72.3	85	...	15.35	...
Neemuch	29.775	WSW	4	87.8	67.6	80	...	27.80	−1.69
Indore	29.786	W	3	85.2	67.6	96	...	38.28	+8.22
Saugor	29.738	WSW	6	87.3	69.6	84	...	67.15	+17.82
Jubulpore	29.795	SW	4	88.4	70.6	84	...	65.14	+12.44
Hoshangabad	29.770	SW	4	89.7	72.7	91	...	58.53	+8.75
Khandwa	29.784	WNW	7	87.2	71.1	82	...	24.70	−3.24
Raipur	29.685	SSW	8	89.8	72.6	76	...	39.59	−4.68
Nagpur	29.770	NNW	7	93.2	74.6	76	...	48.56	+7.63
Amraoti	29.776	WNW	6	90.7	68.8	85	...	18.42	−10.46
Akola	29.773	NW	8	91.9	70.7	77	...	18.3	−9.83
Surat	29.779	Calm	3	88.1	72.0	78	...	30.42	−12.12
Malegaon	29.793	W	6	89.4	?	81	...	13.81	−4.38
Bombay	29.787	SE	8	83.4	76.4	88	...	72.86	+5.93
Poona	29.805	W	10	85.0	66.4	84	...	21.91	+4.01
Ahmednagar	29.786	NNW	4	85.3	?	79	...	11.74	...
Aurangabad	29.814	Calm	2	85.3	68.2	79	...	10.08	...
Sholapur	29.809	NW	9	87.7	68.6	72	...	28.6	+7.71
Ratnagiri	29.796	SSE	3	83.9	74.9	86	0.04	144.54	+12.90
Belgaum	29.808	NW	?	77.2	65.3	85	0.30	36.49	+2.21
Goa	29.807	NNW	5	81.0	74.4	90	0.32	97.48	...
Karwar	29.795	N	4	83.2	75.5	88	0.11	125.67	+15.30
Mangalore	29.812	Calm	1	81.8	74.4	87	0.65	102.94	+3.32
Calicut	29.794	NNW	9	83.2	75.1	88	0.05	80.64	−2.18
Cochin	29.807	N	M	86.0	74.7	84	...	68.31	−1.73
Bangalore	29.812	W	9	82.8	66.2	85	0.07	15.72	−0.86
Secunderabad	29.749	WNW	7	88.1	71.0	75	...	25.9	+1.13
Masulipatam	29.705	WNW	8	94.1	78.1	79	...	28.95	+6.91
Bellary	29.789	WNW	11	87.7	71.2	65	0.59	6.00	−2.84
Cuddapah	29.781	SW	G	87.5	74.8	80	...	10.11	−7.89
Madras	29.742	WNW	5	92.5	78.2	81	6.04	16.65	+2.77
Coimbatore	29.775	E	2	87.4	71.1	78	...	2.1	−2.47
Trichinopoly	29.770	WSW	5	92.5	75.9	77	0.06	7.16	−2.57
Negapatam	29.761	SW	7	94.0	76.1	69	...	11.51	+1.32
Colombo	29.819	WSW	10	88.0	79.1	85	0.04	20.54	+0.38
Aden	29.727	S	6	95.8	83.2	77	...	0.05	−0.35

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0.00 (82.82); G T H=0.00 (78.85); St G H=0.01 (80.00); C P=0.00 (72.80)

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall on the Malabar Coast, the pressure changes have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-easterly along the coast from Ratnagiri northwards as far as Veraval, and are south-westerly to north westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Neemuch and 16 at Bellary. The variations of the day and night temperatures are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Allahabad, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Akola, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Colombo. Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and Bellary, and a few drops at Calicut, Cochin, Madras, Trichinopoly and Colombo. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a low pressure area on and off the Malabar Coast and Ceylon, and the weather to the south-westwards of Cochin out at sea is squally, rainy and unsettled. Pressure at Colombo is higher than that at Aden, but the difference is now small, which indicates that the south-westerly winds are gradually dying out in the Arabian Sea. Local showers are probable in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Tuesday; The storm over the Bay has become smaller, and drifted slightly northward, and is now shown over the Deltaic Bengal where the Barometer is about one-tenth below its normal. Winds are irregularly cyclonic over Bengal and the head of the Bay, easterly in Burma and along the foot of the Himalayas, and generally westerly elsewhere, but at Ratnagiri, Bombay and Verawal. South-easterly winds have appeared, which may be indicative of low pressures over the Arabian sea. The force of the wind is about normal. The mean temperature has generally fallen, except at the western hill stations. The heat is excessive over Rajputana and the adjoining parts of the Punjab and north-western provinces, as well as over the east of the Peninsula and Tenasserim, but elsewhere the weather is cooler than usual. The thermometer rose to 105 degrees at Jacobabad yesterday. Rain has fallen generally in Burma, Bengal and Assam and scattered showers in the peninsula, but over the central and north-western districts the weather is fine. The principal amounts are over threeinches at Hazaribagh, over two inches at Akyab, Patna, and over one inch in Bassein, Lashio, Kendat, False Point, Cuttack, Darjeeling, Dinajpur, Purneah, Darbhanga and Chaibassa.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th September, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29.787
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	79.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.7
Dew Point	75.6
Relative humidity of Air	0.874
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9.6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	83.4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76.7
General Directions of wind*	SSE, SE, E, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	165
Fall of Rain	0.13
Total fall during month	19.65
" " year	73.19
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Sept.	0.00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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ON

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PROGRAMME:—

1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Eighth article will appear in The *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OF FRIDAY.

The Series will be continued weekly.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20.

THERE was an advance in the price of Consols yesterday in London of 3-8 per cent, to 110 3-16. French Rentes were still quoted at 102 1-2 ex.; and Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·27 1-2 fcs., Indian Sterling Loan at 114, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 9-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer at 28 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent at 60-7-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·83 3-4 dollars. £370,000 in Silver was shipped to Hongkong.

For Brown Rapeseed the quotation was 34 3-4s. per 416lbs. September-October shipment, to Havre, market flat in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 10,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d, to 3 3-16d. per lb.; American Arrivals were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 5 5-8 cents per lb., December Futures at 5·38 cents, and March at 5·50 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 39,000 bales.

The local markets have been closed to-day for the "Khordadsal" holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	513	bales.
Wheat	801	cwts.
Linseed	8,151	,,
Rapeseed	5,058	,,
Poppyseed	4,466	,,
Castorseed	5,350	,,
Rice	2,847	,,

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 24-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	119 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½ ex.
3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	28 3-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Palawan arrived here from Colombo, yesterday aiternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Culcutta, yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here for Karachi, day-before-yesterdaa evening.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bombay (extra) left here for Bsmbay, this afternoon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Scharlachberger, 1,809 tons, Captain A Meyer, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line, s s Aigeria, 2,735 tons, Captain J Craig, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Liverpool (25th August) with a general cargo, and 1 deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, (17th September) via Kathiawar coastports, with a general cargo, Mrs McArthur and infant Mr Dady, and 220 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 20.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson.	...	A Munjee
Ileafee	372	Nacoda	...	A Munjee
Canning	..	Baugh		R I M S
Cashmere	1700	Soutar	Repairing	H C Joosub
Dalhousie	...	Warden	(Govt. Dock)	R I M S
Florida	2050	Chapman		A Manlachoff
Simla	1039	Robertson		M M & Co
Bezwada	3270	Smith		M M & Co
Chyebassa	1688	Metcalfe		M M & Co
Redbreast	..	Travers		Royal Navy
Assaye	...	Lambert		Royal Navy
Algeria	2931	Craig		W & A G & Co
Clive	...	Beaumont	Karachi 26-9	R I M S
Investigator	...	Hemming		R I M S

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Alpine	1349	Warfolk	Dunkirk		F M & Co
B	Horatio	2031	Croft	Hull		F M & Co
E	Scharlachberger	1810	Mayer	Karachi	20-9	Glade & Co
G	Chupra	1435	Forris	Rangoon		M M & Co
H & J	H M S Magdala and Tenasserim	...	Fleet R N			R Navy
K	Ras Rowa	1854	Deason			K N & Co
L	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
L	Afgnan	1439	(Repairing)			H C Joosub
M	Bombay	2049	Turner	Karachi	22-9	J M & Co
N	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	1-10	P & O Co
Q	Thorndale	1971	Lorimer	Calcutta	20-9	K N & Co
R	Wardha	2563	Anderson			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Fackeer		Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
4	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Marseilles	23-9	W & A G & Co
5	Chusan	2356	Street	China	27-9	P & O Co
6	Candia	4195	Wright	Kobe	20-9	P & O Co
8	Morovia	2268	Meckzzi	Japan	22-9	A L S N Co
9	Locksley Hall	2552	Collins	Karachi	20-9	K N & Co
10	Peshawar	2208	Vibert	China		P & O Co
12	Egypt	4179	Longbourne	London	23-9	P & O Co
15	Mirzapore	2168	Coates	R S Ports		H C Joosub
16	Ville de Metz	1981	Pruao	Dunkirk		J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Livingstone	Karachi	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Caledonien	4233 tons gross	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Caledonien s	Durrande	Marseilles, Sept 4
20	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, Sept 17
	H M S Assaye	Lambert	Karachi, Sept 17

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
20	Candia s	Houghton	China, &c
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, &c
	Thorndale s	Lorimer	Calcutta
	Nuran s	Leftwich	Calcutta
	Scharlachberger s	Meyer	Hamburg & Bremen

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—75 bales wool David Sassoon and Co

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—8 cases brassware Ardeshir Byramjee, 4 cases brassware L B Bhootwalla, 42 bales skins Hajee M Abba, 93 cwt fishmaws Rahimtoola Dhunjee and Co, 31 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co, 100 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimjee, 16 cwt moyeteeth E Passia and Co, 62 cwt gum M Jaffer, 24 bales hides Ahmed Abdoola and Co, 10 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co. 125 cwt gum A Chagla and Co, 33 cwt nuxvomica Ootamchand Nathoo

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—2998 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Alpine s—2000 cwt rapesed Dharsee Naujee and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Metz s—1050 cwt gum Tyabjee and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—450 bales twist D Sassoon and Co, 100 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 100 bales twist The Wadia Mill, 150 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co, 100 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—175 bales twist N J Abraham

FOR KOBE.

Morovia s—100 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bezwada s—100 bales cotton S Sagurmull

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 16th August, 1898:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 13th August, 1898	7,025,000
Balance to be remitted from 14th August 1898 to 31st March 1899	8,975,000

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—September 19.

10 p.m.	79·3

TUESDAY—September 20.

6 a.m.	77·0
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	83·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AINSLIE—September 12, at Secunderabad. Deccan, the wife of Captain C Ainslie, R E, of a son.

BARRY—September 11, at Dilkhoosha, Cachar, the wife of J M Barry, of a daughter.

HUTCHINS—September 6, at Darjeeling, the wife of Macdonald Hutchins, of a son.

KINGHORN—September 12, Mrs J S Kinghorn. Sonari, Assam, of a son.

WALPOLE—September 12, at Culmore, Coonoor, the wife of Captain A. Walpole, R. E. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MELLOR—September 15, at Dagshai, the wife of C B Mellor Punjab Irrigation Department.

ROBERTS—September 11, at the Repose, Darjeeling, the infant daughter of R G S and Mrs Roberts, of Purneat, aged 29 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1898.

IT was pointed out in London as a singular coincidence that the same day saw the publication of the Czar's magnanimous proposal for universal disarmament with a view to pepetual peace, and an account of the remarkable progress made in the railway from Merv to Khusk on the Afghan frontier, distant only forty or fifty miles from Herat. Material for the construction of double lines of railway from Khusk to Herat has been accumulated, so that the railway may be carried forward to that city in a month at any time. That does not look as if the Russian authorities in Central Asia were intent on seeking "the means of warding off the calamities which have threatened the whole world," solely by means of a Peace Conference. Every one knows that the railway to Khusk has been constructed to facilitate the seizure of Herat at the first convenient moment, as a first step towards the dismemberment of Afghanistan, with a view to the ultimate invasion of India. The apparent contradiction between the proposal for international disarmament and the acts which immediately preceded it has also attracted attention on the Continent. It has been pointed out in Hungary that during the last year the Parliament had to provide thirty-five million florins for military precautions made necessary by the placing of another Russian army corps on the Hungarian frontier. Within the last few months the Russian Government has decreed an addition of four army corps with proportionate cavalry and over seventeen batteries of artillery to the standing army. The peace establishment is fixed at nearly a million of men equal to that of Germany, Austria and Italy together. Her navy, which is the third in numbers and equipment, coming next after that of France and exceeding that of Germany, is being increased by the building of new war-vessels costing nine millions sterling over and above the large sum budgetted in the early part of the year. It is certainly strange that while thus increasing her armaments beyond all precedent, Russia should suddenly ask the Powers to meet in Conference and take measures to insure to all people the benefits of a real and durable peace, and, above all, "putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments."

The other Governments are calmly informed by the greatest sinner in the matter of armaments, that in the course of last twenty years the longings for a general appeasement have grown especially pronounced in the consciences of civilized nations. These longings have found expression in powerful alliances between great States for the preservation of peace. In words, which are not wholly free from irony the Czar's message dwells upon the fact that the Powers, the better to guarantee peace, have developed their military forces in proportion hitherto unknown and continued to increase them without shrinking from any sacrifice. In this rush for ruin there is neither stop nor stay. Hundred of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which become obsolete next day in consequence of some new achievement of science. Here his Imperial Majesty ventures upon a statement which invites criticism: "All national culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralysed or checked in their development." As a matter of fact, all the States engaged in this mad competition of armaments, including Russia herself, have increased in wealth, general culture, and in all the machiney of industrial progress beyond all precedent. Russia has covered her enormous territory with railways and telegraphs, constructed and fortified numerous ports, and in manufactures she has successfully followed the example of Germany in turning a population almost wholly dependent on precarious agriculture, into a population largely employed in manufactures. Germany has become the most formidable competitor of Great Britain in iron and steel and general commerce. France has not only built up anew her military power on a scale beyond the wildest dream of Napoleon and created a formidable navy; she has found the wherewithal to lead to Russia thirteen milliards, after paying the five milliards to Prince Birmarck and throwing seventy-five millione sterling into the Panama Canal. Great Britain has seen for the first time her revenue increase without any increament of taxation to £110,000,000 sterling and can vote without a qualm £15,000,000 in one year for new ships. The Czar, misled by the Peace Society, at whose feet he has been sitting, has erred grievousiy in the assertion that the first twenty years of bloated armaments checked the production of wealth, and paralysed national culture, and economic progress. His Majesty is on less questionable a guard when he affirms that in proportion the armament of each Power are increased the less they fulfil the object the Governments are supposed to have set up for themselves, the preservation of peace. Armaments *a outrance*—the continual massing of war material are found to be a source of imminent peril, transforming the armed peace threatening to lead to the cataclysm which they desire to avert frightful wars "the horrors of which make every thinking being shudder in advance." The Czar conceiving that it is the supreme duty of all States to put an end to these incessant armaments and ward off the calamities threatening the whole world. Count Muravief has been instructed to propose to the Governments of all the States, both great and small, represented at St. Petersburg, the meeting of a Conference "to occupy itself with this grave problem." It is assumed that such a Conference would converge into one powerful focus the efforts of all the States which are believed at St. Petersburg to be sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord.

To an ordinary observer the Great Powers seem rather to be zeaously seeking the means of getting ahead of their respective neighbours in military and naval strength, believing that their only hope of salvation is in the measure of success attained. Thus Great Britain is satisfied that the immense preponderance of her fleet is her best security against the aggressive cupidity of certain neighbours. France, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, counts more upon the superiority of her new artillery than upon her alliance with the Power which suddenly manifests a wholly unsuspected passion for peace and disarmament. The English bishops, with General Booth, and some University professors, have welcomed the Czar's proposal as glad tidings of great joy. But the press of England and of Europe, and even of Russia, while politely acknowledging "the humanitarian and magnanimous intentions, ascribed to the Czar by Count Muravieff, have no illusions as to the difficulties standing in the way of their realisation. It is remembered that such proposals have been made before and they have generally been followed by the outbreak of the wars they were intended to avert. The Russian *Novosti* hits the nail on the head, boldly asserting that "It stands to reason that the Disarmament Question cannot be solved without a previous clearing up and removal of the causes which lie at the root of the armaments of the present day. The Conference of the Powers will have to accurately determine the respective pretensions of the different nations, and to propose the means of a peaceful arrangement." The organ of the French Foreign Office plainly intimates that until France has recovered Alsace and Lorraine there can be no disarmament, for the country would have no security without a great army so long as her frontiers remain mutilated. The *Matin*, the organ of the late Premier, M. Meline, says indignantly:—"It is the Czar Nicholas II, who directs his Chancellor, Count Muravieff, to propound a scheme for a general disarmament, which neither William I. nor Frederick III. nor William II. dared to dictate to Bismarck, to Caprivi, or to Prince Hohenlohe." At Vienna the general impression among politicians is that the proposal will precipitate the war, which it was its apparent object to stave off. The English Press while praising the intention, is more than sceptical as to the satisfactory results of a Peace Conference. It is seen that Russia could well afford to reduce her standing army by one half, as she would still have half a million of men under arms; but England could not afford to do the same with a standing army of one hundred and twenty-three thousand men. Nor could England reduce her navy to the strength of that of France, or of Russia, or of Germany. Practical difficulties bristle on every side. The *Standard* sarcastically observes that the Autocrat of All the Russias might take a long step towards universal disarmament by reducing his army to the level of that of other nations, and inducing his diplomatic agents, to desist from aggressive designs and territorial expansions. Then there is an initial difficulty, which may easily prove fatal. If the Conference ever meets, it must have a programme, agreed to beforehand. How will the Powers concerned come to an understanding as to the number of army corps they must dispense with, and the war-ships they must leave unbuilt? The German Foreign Minister was perhaps right in describing the proposal as an excellent topic for the dull season—it is little else.

THE views of the Chinese on the subject of the "disintegration" of China have been lost sight of because the people are popularly supposed not to entertain any. They have few ways of ventilating public opinion in the Far East. When their feelings run high they are prone to use knives and staves to give those feelings vent. The Native Press is not a powerful institution and the liberty it enjoys is but nominal. Agitators have recourse to anonymous placards and handbills which they post on the walls and distribute from house to house. For a long time the tone of all agitators in China has been anti-foreign, and it was only to be expected that the leasing of ports and coaling stations should give occasion to the habitual writers of placards to express themselves forcibly. The leased ports as well as other large towns are described as being simply deluged with bills and placards, and one prominent citizen, Chou Han, being discovered with a batch in his possession has been arrested. But no sooner was he in the hands of the law than the number increased and the language in which they were couched grew stronger. The occupation of the ports is described as usurpation, and not only the Japanese but the Russians, British, French and Germans are successively criticised and lampooned. The people are warned that not even yet is the foreigner's avarice appeased. Not content with oppressing and trampling upon their nation we despise their religion and customs, we have bribed their treacherous ministers "to make their Emperor do disloyal and unrighteous deeds." First, says Chou Han's poster, we were made to borrow opium on the plea of entertaining hospitably our friends and guests; next we were made to borrow the religion of Jesus on the plea of obtaining for ourselves the good name of doing godly actions; again, we have borrowed the iron road for the convenience and advantage of our trade. What has been the result? No sooner had we acquired the opium-smoking habit than our strong and healthy men found themselves weakened to the last extremity, while the spirit and enthusiasm of patriotic men were at once blighted. No sooner had our people embraced the religion of Jesus than they were made to look upon their parents and ancestors in the light of bitter enemies; and wives and daughters were all transformed into courtesans. No sooner had the iron road been built than points and passes of military strategy were turned into highways of traffic, open and defenceless, while graceful groves surrounding artistic tombs were razed and transformed into level, barren tracks. That is the strain in which Chou Han talks to his brother celestials and strives to make them realise the gravity of the situation. The laws of foreigners are described as cruel and unrighteous, the proposed railway has for its object "the plucking of the fat and substance of the people," churches have been established for the purpose of destroying the religion of Confucius and propogating the baneful religion of the Ocean Barbarians. Even the newspaper which has been set up at Hunan, is said to have for its object the dissemination of the doctrines of Christ, whilst the object of our building wharves and protecting harbours is to provide facilities for the Barbarians to enter China. Naturally at the end of this tirade the writer discusses the means to be adopted in order to remove all these ills. The Emperor, the people are told, would be happy to lead the imperial armies to subjugate the outer barbarians and give peace to China, but the pressure of calamities from without and the successive risings of traitors within the empire prevent his Majesty accomplishing his desire. How then can China wipe out the contumely and stigma which now surround the religion of Confucius? To this important question Chou Han replies:—Unite, arm, drill, enlighten citizen and soldier alike, as to the affliction which has befallen them, plot and counterplot till they shall be able to put the foreign devils to the fate of the beheaded dragon.

SEVERAL of the officers of Mr. R. D. Mohun's Central African expedition are now in Bombay awaiting orders to cross to Zanzibar or Mombasa. Among these is Dr. Castalotti who up to few months ago was engaged in plague work in Bombay. He had only just reached England after leaving Bombay, when he was engaged to act as medical officer to Mr. Mohun's expedition, and immediately set out for Aden, coming on to Bombay with some of his comrades by last mail. The object of Mr. Mohun's expedition is to construct a line of telegraph from Lake Tanganyika to Stanley Falls on the Upper Congo under the commission of the Congo Free State. Mr. W. H. Cavendish is already in Africa at the head of an expedition carrying the line northward, and the line which Mr. Mohun will erect will connect with this, and within the next two years it is anticipated the Cape and Stanley Falls will be in telegraphic communication and thus half the length of the line which is to traverse the dark continent from the Cape to Cairo will be completed. The wire already runs from Cairo to Omdurman, Sirdar Kitchener's forces having carried it with them, and from Khartoum they will doubtless carry it on to Fashoda. The dream of the Cape-to-Cairo line therefore promises an early realisation.

DR. LISBOA'S "List of Bombay Grasses and their uses" has just been issued by the Land Revenue and Agricultural Department of Government in a business-like Blue-book. This work is the result of long and patient research and is as nearly complete as may be. The list is, with some additions, a reprint of the papers on Bombay Grasses which Dr. Lisboa read from time to time before the Natural History Society, on which occasions he exhibited specimens of the grasses his observations referred to. In this work Dr. Lisboa described all the grasses received from forest officers in various parts of the Presidency. It does not deal with Sind and is not so full as the author wished, for as he pointed out, to get an absolutely completed list it would be necessary to employ a large body of efficiently trained men to carry out a systematic work by exploration. However, the list just published is a valuable contribution to the study of Agrostology and may lead to the subject being further pursued. Unfortunately Dr. Lisboa died in the midst of his work, sixteen months ago, and no one has yet appeared willing or able to take up the threads where he letf off.

H. M. S. ASSAYE, Lieutenant-Commander C. T. Lambert, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi which port she left on Saturday. Since May last she was at the above port. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

THE French Mail Steamer Caledonien, Captain Durrande, which arrived in harbour Monday night from Marseilles, whilst entering the harbour was caught in an eddy from the Middle ground and fouled the north transport mooring buoy, sustaining damage to her rudder. She was towed to the Prince's Dock by the P. and O. Co.'s tug Timsa, and two hopper barges of the Port Trust, under the direction of the harbour Master Captain J. R. Deane, and entered the Merewether dry dock for repairs. She is timed to sail for China, Japan etc., to-morrow.

GENERAL SIR MANSFIELD CLARK, Commanding the Forces in Madras, arrived at Srinagar on the 9th September, and left for the interior on the 11th. He was at Kaghan (Sindh Valley) on the 13th *en route* to Sonamarg, whence he goes to Khitwar *via* Pahalgam, returning to Srinagar *via* Khanbal. He takes the same route as taken by the Resident recently, but in the opposite direction—going by the way the Resident returned, and returning by the way the Resident went.

AT the meeting of the University Senate, yesterday, debate on the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade's proposition regarding the new proposed History and Philosophy courses for the M. A. examination was continued, but after some discussion the Senate resolved, on the motion of Mr. G. M. Tripalthy, to refer the whole scheme back to the Syndicate for reviewing heir decision.

A BUFFALO-HERD, who had committed a murder last year, was hanged on a thoroughfare outside Srinagar on the 12th instant. Crime is happily rare in Kashmir, capital punishment within the last decade having been awarded to only two natives of the Valley. The practice in vogue is to execute the punishment outside the city, and the condemned prisoner is taken there through the city under guard of a company of troops with fixed bayonets, in order to impress the people. Thousands of natives gather round the gallows to witness the spectacle, almost all in tears, showing their characteristic emotionality.

REGARDING the plague taxes, proposed to be levied for three years by the Municipality of Karachi, it may be remembered that a doubt was raised as to the legality of limiting the duration of a municipal tax for a specific period, and the question was referred to the Legal Remembrancer. The result of the reference is that, though the course is unusual, it is not contrary to law. It also turns out that the Bombay Government has already sanctioned tax for a limited period. The point will be considered when Government is disposing of amendments to the District Municipal Act, which are contemplated.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS TROTTER, 17th Bengal Cavalry, and Atkinson, 15th Bengal Lancers, exchange regiments as Seconds-in-Command.

SIR JAMES LYALL is now engaged at Simla in revising the draft report of the Famine Commission, which has been submitted to him as President for approval.

A SUBADAR of the Khyber Rifles, who had lent his revolver to a recruit to examine, was shot on Saturday, the weapon going off accidently. The wound is considered to be dangerous.

ALTHOUGH the Indian railways have somewhat fallen off from the heavy traffic of a few weeks ago, the increased earnings on the 3rd September were nearly 110 lakhs better than in the corresponding period of last year.

SURGEON-COLONEL W. P. WARBURTON, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, N. W. P. and Oudh, goes on furlough. Surgeon-Colonel Hall, Inspector-General of Jails, will officiate, and Surgeon-Major MacTaggart will act as Inspector-General of Jails.

MR. HENRY, the Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, has some noteworthy remarks on the subject of illicit coinage in his annual report. "During last year," he observes, "over 1,000 tons of silver were imported and distributed throughout the country, and having regard to the fact that there is a very large number of persons competent to manufacture from silver of the value of eleven pence rupees which have a factitious value of sixteen pence, the possibility of the counterfeit coining of silver rupees being carried on extensively should not be lost sight of. Many of the specimens of counterfeit rupees which came into our hands are of excellent workmanship, were it not that they are of base metal, their genuineness as Queen's coin would in all probability never have been challenged."

IT has recently been decided by the Government of India, in supersession of all previous orders, that for all officers, Civil, Military or Naval, whether in Civil or Military employ, and for purposes of retirement, the fifty-fifth birthday is to be reckoned as a non-working day, and that an officer must retire or revert, or cease to be on leave (as the case may be), with effect from, and including his fifty-fifth birthday.

IN noticing the death, the other day, of Sirdar Dayal Singh Majitya of the Punjab, writes a native paper, we had occasion to refer to his enlightened patriotism and his care of the people of his Province. Even in death he has enriched Lahore. By his Will he has left a moiety of his property to his heirs, while the other moiety has been set apart for the foundation of a College and Public Library, and for the maintenance of his beloved *Tribune* newspaper.

THE following will be the composition by divisions and brigades of the troops engaged in the manœuvres between Umballa and Aligarh next January: Northern Division—1st Brigade: 11th Hussars and 17th Bengal Cavalry; 2nd Brigade: 16th Lancers and 16th Bengal Cavalry; 3rd Brigade: 2nd and 15th Bengal Lancers, Royal Horse Artillery, and A C Batteries. Southern Division—4th Brigade: 5th Dragoon Guards and 5th Bengal Cavalry; 5th Brigade: 9th Lancers and 8th Bengal Cavalry; 6th Brigade: 1st and 14th Bengal Lancers, Royal Horse Artillery H and I Batteries.

A PRIVATE soldier, writing to a contemporary the other day, stated that, while 80 per cent. of the men in a particular corps had originally expressed their desire to come under the new rules, 70 per cent. immediately withdrew their application when it became known what the "extra messing allowance" in India would really mean. A regimental officer, writes much to the same purpose. "The effect of this circular," said one of the men to him, "will be to increase desertions from the drafts." But it is needless to accumulate more evidence: the circular should be revised without delay.

ON the representation of His Excellency Sir Charles Bruce, K. C. M. G., Governor of Mauritius, it has been decided that, if war breaks out there between January and June, 100,000 maunds of rice, 10,000 maunds of grain and 10,000 maunds of dhall should be despatched as soon as possible after the outbreak of war to be followed by another consignment in like quantities as rapidly as possible. If war breaks out between July and December, 66,000 maunds of rice, 10,000 maunds of grain, and 10,000 maunds of dhall, should be similarly sent, and be followed by another consignment in like quantities as rapidly as possible. In default of instructions from Mauritius to the contrary, the above consignments will be followed by 100,000 maunds of rice, 10,000 maunds of grain and 10,000 maunds of dhall every second week, until the usual channel of trade is re-established.

THE Bank of Bombay has agreed to the overdraft of one lakh required by the Karachi Municipality on the terms that the Bank's current rate of interest shall be payable, which for the present is four per cent. A promissory note for 3 months has been passed by the Municipality, which will be renewed up to 31st March next. Commencing from this month, a separate "Octroi Account" has been opened by the Municipality, to which this loan has been credited, and also all revenue from octroi. Payment of outstanding refund claims is the order of the day, and has already made a large hole in the account. The object of this separate account is to pay refunds as a first charge, and anything like the accumulation of claims in arrears which are now being discharged, is not likely to recur again.

IN a communication from the Chamber of Commerce to the Local Government the secretary of the former says:—As the proposal made in the concluding portion of paragraph 5 of my letter dated the 17th August last, in which the construction of a branch line from Gya to Sin is recommended, may possibly be open to some misconception, I am directed to state that what the committee advocate is the construction of an independent through line from the North Western Provinces, referred to by the Chamber in previous correspondence on the subject and a line running through the Damuda Valley after crossing the Sone at Dehri (probably the junction with the Moghul-Serai-Gya line). It would curve to the south towards Palamow and continue past Hazaribagh and Ranchi plateaux and meet the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at a point, at or near Sini. In reference to paragraph 6 of the letter the committee desire to make it quite clear that they do not wish to give any countenance or support to the construction of the Grand Chord line between Gya and Katrasghur until the construction of the Damuda Valley Railway has been sanctioned and undertaken. In this matter the committee do not in any way recede from the position taken up by the Chambers, and to the views already expressed they still adhere. In conclusion the committee respectfully urge on the Government of Bengal the importance to Calcutta trade of the line recommended by the Chamber, and would ask for the support of Government in forwarding the scheme.

AN Aberdeen paper announces that a colossal granite monument is being made by an Aberdeen firm, to the order of the Transvaal Government, for erection at Pretoria, as a national memorial of the repulse of the Jameson raid, and the recognition of President Kruger's patriotism and valuable services to the Republic.

NEWS has reached England of the death of two sons of Professor A. J. Church, the classical scholar, and author of several standard works. The young men, Richard Arnold Church and George Edward Church, were farming in Canada, and while fording the Athabasca river with a drove of horses, Richard, the elder, was swept away by the current, and George, on attempting to save him also disappeared. Their younger brother was on the bank at the time, but all attempts to rescue the young men were unavailing.

"NATURE" publishes a letter from a correspondent at Bettws-y-Coed recording an extraordinary experience. On killing what was supposed to be an adder, about 38in. long, its captors opened him, and found inside a large toad, about half-way down the snake's interior. It was thought that the toad, whose head was much wider than the snake's, and whose body was many times as large as his enemy's head, must be dead, but as he shortly began to move water was poured over him, and whisky and water poured down his throat, the result of which heroic measures was that be revived, stood up on all-fours, distended like a balloon, and darted at the stick in a most comical way, eventually disappearing.

FEW people realised when the other day the war telegrams announced that Lieutenant Jules Ord, of the United States Army, had met with an heroic death before Santiago (observes the *Daily Chronicle*), that the unfortunate gentleman was possibly a near relation to our Queen and Royal Family. According to his version of the story, he was the great-grandson of George IV. and of Mrs. Fitzherbert. It is well known that George, when Prince of Wales, married, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Mrs. Fitzherbert. Those who are familiar with the memoirs and gossip of the early part of the century will remember that it was persistently reported that Mrs. Fitzherbert gave birth to a son, who was confined to a gentleman of ancient family, named Ord, to bring up and educate. Mr. Ord and the lad eventually migrated to America, and it is from him that the unfortunate officer in question descended in a direct line. He possessed many documents proving the truth of the assertions made as to his Royal parentage.

THE suicide of M. Possel in Paris has had a dramatic sequel. The Commissaire of Police called in to investigate the occurrence occupied himself so busily with the matter that he strained an already weakened heart, and suddenly dropped dead at dinner during the evening. Madame Possel, it appears, was insured for £6000. The mother of the suicide states that her son was often irresponsible for his actions, and only three years ago underwent a long stay in an asylum, whilst after he came out he had to be under medical supervision. Subsequently he entered a mental institution for the second time.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SIRDAR'S ADVANCE ON FASHODA.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The *Times* states thatboth the German and Italian military attaches with the Khartoum expedition accompanied General Kitchener to Fashoda and will be independent witnesses of events there.

The Sirdar, it adds, can easily reduce Captain Marchand's occupation of Fashoda to an absurdity by cutting off his supplies, but unless Marchand proves to be singularly unreasonable the Sirdar is not likely to resort to such a measure.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

MANIFESTO BY THE DUC D'ORLEANS.

SEPT 19.

The Duke of Orleans has issued a violent manifesto appealing to Frenchmen not to permit a revision of the Dreyfus case, which, he declares, would destroy the army and ruin France.

AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR MANILA.

Five more regiments have been ordered to Manila increasing the American force in the Philippines by (?) to 12,000 men.

OBITUARY.

LONDON. SEPT, 20.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon Sir George Grey, K. C. B.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL STAFF.

ANNUAL GATHERING AT SIMLA.

DOCTORS AND THE NEW WARRANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEP. 20.

Saturday's mail brought the text of the new Indian Medical Service Warrant from home, and the Indian Medical Service dinner held here, last night, was consequently of more than usual interest. Between thirty and forty doctors were present, but the proceedings were of an informal nature though Sir Edwin Collen, who was a guest upon the occasion, and Surgeon-General Harvey, officiating Director-General, made a few remarks upon the subject. The opinion here relating to the warrant appears divided, for while the majority of the service are inclined to welcome the new titles as an honest attempt to place their official position upon a more completely defined basis, a good many are naturally, and to their credit, loth to abandon the nominclature for which the distinction of those who have borne it has won universal respect and which, however cumbrous and inconvenient, has at least possessed the merit of admitting of no possible misconception.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The following are the proposed arrangements for the Viceroy's autumn tour:—On Monday, the 7th November, the party will leave Simla, arriving at Nabha the next morning; will leave Nabha at mid-day, reaching Battiala that afternoon; where the Viceroy invests the Maharaja with the insignia of the G. C. S. I., and Mr. King with that of C. S. I., and leaves same night for Chittagong, via Chandpur and Goalundo. The Nawab of Dacca will be received on His Excellency's steamer, at Chandpur. The party will embark at Chittagong on the s. s. Clive on the evening of the 12th; arriving at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th at Rangoon, where public reception, will take place. The dates of the Burma tour are as already announced.

FRONTIER NEWS.

RIFLES TO BE GIVEN UP.

To-day's news from the frontier shows that the negotiations between the various Afridi sections are progressing favourably. The Malikdinkhels and Zakkakhels, who have hitherto held aloof, have now apparently resolved to hand over rifles which are still outstanding.

BOUNTIES FOR EXTENDED SERVICE.

The Secretary of State has authorised the offer of bounties to men of the Battalion of the East Lancashire Regiment, 1st Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment, and 1st Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, of between 5 and 6 years' service, to induce them to extend their colour service.

THE DURAND TOURNNMENT.

At to-day's play between the York and Lancaster vs. the Devons, the Yorks at once attacked, and Butcher shot strongly, but the goalkeeper denied. The Devons now attacked the ball, eventually going over the crossbar; the Yorks then came away finely, but Thorne cleared twice in quick succession cleverly. The play now ruled even to fifteen minutes, when the Yorks again became dangerous, two shots going over the bar. Three minutes later the Devons worked down, obtaining a corner which the Yorks cleared to Midfield, and again attacked, but Thorne, the Devon custodian, cleared time after time, no score resulting. After the interval, the Yorks immediately scored, Leach putting in a beauty, then the Devons attacked for a short time, Bray clearing with a big kick ball, now travelled up and down the field tag, the Yorks and Harvey of the Devons being conspicuous. Thirteen minutes from time Topham scored a second goal, and three minutes later the same player was responsible for a third goal. After this the Devons did better, Harvey on the left working the ball beautifully, but though shot after shot was put in the Yorks kept their goal intact, thus winning by three goals to love.

SECOND MATCH.

To-day the match was the Staffords vs. the Somersets. At the beginning the play ruled in the midfield, after which the Staffords attacked, but the Somersets quickly ob- tained two corners in succession, the Staffords clearing each time and following up McGann pressed, but shot wide. The Somersets then fought hard to score, but the Staffords backs were playing a grand game, repulsing every attack. The Staffords now had innings and a good piece work resulted in Less just shooting wide. The play was immediately at the other end, where Moore stopped a stinger from Oakley. After sixteen minutes the Staffords kept the ball for three minutes near the Somerset goal, and had hard lines in not scoring. They were repulsed, but came again and though Harvey cleared his goal at first Brough finally landed it into the net. The play then ruled even but two minutes before the interval Greensall made a great effort to equalise the ball, just going over crossbar after resuming, the Staffords immediately attacked, but two minutes later Greensall got in a great shot which just missed scoring. A corner to either side quickly followed, the Somerset's one being the result of a grand struggle in the mouth of the Stafford's goal. After nine minutes play the Staffords right wing centred finely, but without result, the Somersets retaliated, and the struggle ensured close to Staffords goal, but the Murree Cup holders could not penetrate the Stafford's defence. Three minutes later Colliers obtained the corner which was badly placed, and the Somersets last their chance. The Staffords left wing worked down, but the Somersets came again and sent the ball up to this Staffords goal, time after time. The Staffords right worked clear and Less put in two grand shots ten minutes before time, but Harvey showed what a fine custodian he was. Both the goals were now attacked in turn, the Staffords backs never failing to clear. Three minutes were now only left, and the Somersets playing grandly had hard luck in not scoring Greensall centre just shot wide before the whistle went. The defeat of the Somersets by one goal was nothing of great surprise, and was chiefly due to superior weight and quickness of the Staffords on the ball.

POONA STEEPLECHASES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

The second day's Poona Races came off successfully. The weather was rather warm. There were six races on the card all filled. The Poona gold cup was won by Mr. Lyndon's Centaur. The following are the details:—

1ST RACE.—The Ghorpuri Stakes—Distance—7 Furlongs Rs. 600. A selling Race for Arabs. Weights—Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st.; 5lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below that sum; lowest selling price, Rs. 800. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs.

Mr Aga Mirza's c a g German, 7st 12lbs, Gibbs	1
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Ahzam II, 8st 1lb, Ebrahim	2
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Showiman, 7st 10lbs, Heeroo	3
Mr D D's b a h Almonium, 8st 3lbs, Ganga	0
Mr Alloo Hoosein's g a g Sachim, 7st 7lbs, Chaggan	0

Betting: 1 1-2 to 1 against German, 4 against Almonium, Ahzam and Showinman and 8 against Sachim and 10 against the rest.

Good start. Showiman with German took the running, the next being in close attendance, and Almonium lying last at a quarter mile, German improved his pace and turning home kept a good pace and won by a length and half alength to second and third. Time—1min. 41 1/2secs.

2ND RACE.—The Criterion—Distance 5—Furlongs Rs 1,500 out of which second receives Rs 200 and the third Rs. 100. For Galloways 13-3 and under, which have not won a race value Rs. 1,000. English and Australian Galloways to carry 9st. 10lbs., Arab Galloways to carry 8st. 3lbs., C. B. Galloways to carry 8st. W. I. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs. Penalties—Winner once 4lbs. twice 7lbs. oftener 10lbs. Winner in the aggregate of Rs. 1,500, 5 lbs. in addition to other penalties.

Lt Col J Monteith's b aus m Nancy, 8st 8lb, Green Halgh	1
Raja of Kallicote's b aus g Ocean 2st 8lbs, Robinson	3
Major P Gough's c aus m The Fawn, 8st 8lbs, Mequade	2
Mr D D's c aus g Freddie, 10st 2lbs, Gibbs	0
Lt Col Desaraj Urs' c e h Astrologer, 8st 11lbs, Rindall	0
Chief of Kagal's b aus m Cestrian, 7st 7lbs, Heeroo	0

Betting: 4 to 6 against Ocean, 3 against Astrologer and Nancy, 4 against Fawn, and 10 against the rest.

Nancy took the start and made the whole running, winning by a length and half and two lengths to second. Time—11 min. 7 second.

3RD RACE.—H. H. the First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate Distance—1-4 miles. Rs. 1,800 out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arabs. Weight—W. A. Penalties—Winners: once 4lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 10 lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 900, once, 4 lbs.; twice of Rs. 900 or once of Rs. 1,800, 7 lbs.; thrice of Rs. 900, or once Rs. 2,500, 10lbs. in addition to other penalties. Allowances.—Maidens on 1st May, 1898, 4 lbs. Maidens 7lbs. (not accumulative); Galloways 7lbs.

Mr Lyndon's c a h Eclipse, 7st 7lbs Somthall	1
H H Aga Khan's b a g Helios, 9st lbs Ebrahim	2
Mr H E A R's bl a g President, 9st 4lbs, Goun Heigh	3
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a h Damask, 7st 7lbs	0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's c a h Grand Duke, 8st 1lb, Soua	0
Mr Abdul R Amir's b a g Reminder, 6st, Oneill	0
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's b a hChieftain, 8st 10lbs, Kendall	0
S K S's b a h Fisherman, 8st 10lbs, Lansdown	0
Capts Lecky & Kirk's c a h Red Rube, 9st 3lbs, Ramsha	0
Mr Joosaf Ally Mahomed's g a g Barrister, 7lbs, Chuggan	0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Clipse, 3 against. President and Redrube, 6 against Selios and Eeminder, 10 against Chieftain and 15 against the rest.

Capital Start. Redrube maintained the lead, but was soon displaced by Eclipse, who kept to the fore and won easily by 2 lengths; a-half length between the second and third. Time—22 min. 5 1-2 secs.

4TH RACE.—The Steward's Purse—Distance 1 mile. Rs. 2,500, of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. For horses, Handicap. Handicap to be published by 8 A.M. on Monday, 19th September.

Mr R B's b aus g Marwari, 8st 4lbs, Greenhall	1
Messrs Hyde and Akerman's b aus g Kelso, 8st 8lbs, Robinson	2
Capt Carr's b e g Knockane, 7st 13lbs, Hyot	3
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus m Veronica Isla, 9st 12lbs, Kendall	0
H H Aga Khan's c aus h Keenan, 9st 11lbs, Ebrahim	0
Lt-Col Desaraj Urs' b aus g Camlin, 9st 5lbs, Ramsha	0
S K S's b aus g Hiram, 8st 12lbs, Lansdown	0
Mr D D's b aus g Roy, 8st 7lbs, Gibbs	0
Mr W A Cochrane's b e m Rags, 8st, Oneill	0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Veronica, 3 against Kernan 2 against Kelso, 5 against Ramlin, 8 against Roy, Marvari and Rags and 10 against the rest.

Marwari sprang away to the front, never afterwards headed, Kelso made a brave effort to catch the winner and both were jostling near the winning post. Marwari won by half length; and a length between the second and third. Time—14 min. 7 1-2 seconds.

Objection was lodged against Marwari for the reason and given and race given to Kelso.

5TH RACE—The Lawn Stakes—Distance—5 Furlongs Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100 for Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under Maidens. Weight—13-3 to carry 9st 3lb W. I. Penalties—winners of a race value Rs. 180 once, 3lbs; twice, 5lbs; oftener, 7lbs. Allowances—C. Bs. 5lbs, Galloways which have not won a race value Rs. 801, 4lbs.

Mr Artin A Essayie's c a p Chester, 9st 12lb, Hoyt	1
Mr M Siddick, b a p Magistrate, 7st 9lb, Heeroo	2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a g Ajmere, 8st 13lb, C B Mahomed	3
Mr Hyde's b a p Peacemaker, 8st 7lb, robinson	0
Mr A M's c a g Bassam, 8st 7lb, Rendall	0
H H Aga Khan's b a g Sheen, 8st 7lb, Ebrahim	0
Mr Alloo Hoosein's g a p Talitia	0
Mr S A W's g a g Midnight, 8st, 7lb, Native	0
Mr Abdul R Amir's b a p Quality	0
Mr D D's g a p Chauvhan, 8st 2lb, Gibbs	0
Mr R B's o a g Romeo, 9st 4lb, Greenhalgh	0
Mr B A Davur's c a g Rishan, 9st 3lb, Chuggan	0
Mr P G Reynold's c cb g Barney Harnato, 9st 2lb Lansdown	0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Chester and Barney and Barnate 2 against Peacemaker 6 against Chaudhad, Romeo, Risham and long odds against the rest.

Good start. Peacemaker with Ajmere and Chester running abreast. At quarter mile Magistrate came up and forcing along near turn good rack ensued Chester and won by half-length; same distance between second and third.—Time 1min. 9 1-2 seconds.

6TH RACE—The Poona Gold Cup—Distance—6 Furlongs. Rs. 3,500, of which second receives Rs.300, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab and C.-B. Galloways 13-3 and under. Maidens on the 1st May, 1898. qualified under General Condition 2, and which have never cost more than Rs. 1,500 or been bought by the owner at the time of the race, on terms which may raise their cost to more than Rs. 1,500 through contingencies arising either before or after the race. Weight—13-3 to carry 10st. W. I. G. Rs. allowed 5lbs. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs.; Winners in the aggregate of Rs. 2,000, 7lbs. extra. Allowances.—C. B.'s 5lbs.; Galloways which have not won a race of Rs. 505lbs.

Mr Lyndon's b a p Centaur, 8st 10lb. Greenhalgh	1
Lt Col Beaver's b a g Albatross, 7st 9.b, Oneill	2
Mr D Wilmot Sitwell's g a h Clown, 8st 8lb, Owner	3
Mr C Mc G Dunbar's b a g Futtehoola	0
Major R B Jone's c cb m Cachuca, 7st 8lb, Oomer	0
Captain Young's g a gElectric. 9st 6lb, Aga S Shah	0
Mr Lyndon's b a p Royal, 8st 11lb, Southall	0
Mr Hibbert's g a p Mooshir, 9st 2lb, Gibo	0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Centaur and Albatross and 3 against Electric, 4 against Cachuca, and 10 against the rest.

Centaur led the whole way and won by a length and half; two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 26sec.

ALARMING FIRE IN THE FORT.

ABOUT half-past 9 o'clock last night a fire which threatened to be of considerable dimension, but which was, through the judicious operation of the fire brigade combined with the valuable assistance rendered by the residents of the neighbouring houses, broke out in the fort. The outbreak caused considerable alarm amongst the Parsee residents, most of whom came out of their houses, and in a short time both the Parree Bazaar and Cowasji Patel streets were flooded with crowds of people. The scene of the fire was Beef Lane, a narrow passage, which opens into the Parsee Bazaar Street and where a two-storeyed house was found to be in flames. On the alarm being raised, the information was immediately conveyed to the fort fire brigade station, and Mr. Wilson was first to wheel his engine on the spot. The Colaba, Babulla Tank, and Byculla steamers followed in quick succession and they were located in the Cawasji Patel and Parsee Bazaar streets. Owing, however to the intricate position of the house the fire brigade had some difficulty in finding out the access to the place. Lines of hose were at once run through the neighbouring houses, and in a few minutes one of the engines commenced to play vigorously on the flames. The fire had by this time taken hold of a part of the second floor and the luried flames were soon seen curling out of the roof. The fire brigade worked with might and main and got the fire under control within half an hour after the outbreak. The house has been used as a godown, the first floor being occupied by Mr. Cumroodin Abdoolalli, stationer of Parsee Bazaar Street, who had stacked therein a large quantity of stationery. The second floor which was partially destroyed with its contents, was rented by Nanchund Ludha, a tea merchant, who had stored therein tea chests, a number of which was saved by his men by throwing them down the burning house. The godown was last opened three days ago. The house belongs to Mr. Shapoorji Jevajee Vacha and is insured. None of the occupiers are insured. The origin of the fire is not known. The damage is estimated at Rs 5,000. The police under Superintendent Holdway were on the spot and kept the crowd away.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

THE report in the month's cotton trade shows that the course of business in the yarn sections has not been marked by any striking changes. Prices have continued fairly steady all round, particularly of counts made from American cotton. Spinners are rarely burdened with stock of these descriptions, and although they do not hold large unexecuted contracts, their position in this respect has not suffered much deterioration during the month, and is still fairly strong. The condition of spinners of the finer counts made from Egyptian is hardly so good. The demand for light bleaching fabrics, particularly for India, has been poor, as well as that for mixed Bradford dress goods, into the production of both of which fine yarns enter. Bolton spinners consequently find some difficulty in disposing of their supplies, used for these purposes, at remunerative rates. Twofold yarns also remain very dull, both for export and for home consumption, and doublers are unable to keep their machinery fully employed. This fact is due partly to the slackness of the demand from Crefeld and other Continental manufacturing centres, which ordinarily absorb a good deal of English twofold and fine single yarn, partly to the discouraging state of the characteristic trade of Bradford, and partly to the overstocked condition of the Japan market for yarns.

Commenting on a recent marked rise of sailing ship rates of freight from Australia beyond what has been obtained for many years, the Melbourne paper already quoted concludes as follows:—"The reasons for higher freights are—First, diminished tonnage consequently upon the purchase of Australian liners by the United States Government; second, the good ore rates obtainable, which permit loading of wool down to the minimum mark; and third, the general rise of freights throughout the world. The steamers arriving from New York—the Ribston, now in port, and the Queen Christina at Adelaide—are engaged for the East. The Amana, which is to follow, will not take wool. On the other hand, it is understood that considerable engagements of steamer freight have been entered into for the forthcoming wool season. As regards the future of sailing tonnage, it is to be noted that the utter inability of the Spaniards to interfere with Pacific Ocean trade is likely to bring the demand for coal for Manila and San Francisco down to normal levels, which means a slackening of rates. But there is the set-off that freight business from San Francisco to the United Kingdom is affected by the rather low condition of the Californian harvest. A variety of considerations thus enter into the question of Anglo-Australian freights, but it may be concluded, with a fair amount of reason, that higher rates will have to be paid for wool, wheat, and other products than last year."

The increased attention which is being given to the development of an export trade from the United States to distant markets, and particularly to those of the Far East, is illustrated in a striking way by the increase in direct steamship facilities which is being effected. A New York paper, the "Commercial Bulletin," gives a list of no less than ten services of the kind which have this year been established or organised between United States ports and Asia, Australasia, and Africa. These are—(1) The United States and China-Japan Steamship line from New York; (2) the same from Gulf ports; (3) the United States and South Africa Steamship line; (4) the American and Australian Steamship line; (5) a service to New Zealand by Norton and Son; (6) the United States and Australasia Steamship Company; (7) a service to New Zealand by the same Company; (8) the Tyser Line, Limited, to Australia and New Zealand; (9) the American and Indian line; (10) the Polynesian Steamship Company, to operate from San Francisco. Some of these lines have been established, it is said, as the result of the controversy with regard to alleged discriminations in the carrying trade between the United States and Australian ports, but it is added that they have nevertheless come to stay. The first mentioned in the list is now running to Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama, and has been established as a joint enterprise by Liverpool and German lines. The service from the Gulf ports to Japan is to begin in October, and it is expected that the cargo shipped outwards will be chiefly raw cotton and iron. The vessels of the American and Indian line sail from New York, and call at Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta. The United States and South African line, which connects with Capetown, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Port Elizabeth, is said to be virtually a result of the dispute in the Australian trade. Previous to March the trade between New York and Australia was carried on chiefly by sailing vessels, but in that month the American and Australian Steamship Company was organised by London and New York firms, with sailings every three weeks, and this induced the formation of the United States and Australasia Steamship Company by the old sailing vessel lines, followed by the establishment of the direct services to New Zealand which are either already running or are to begin immediately.

With regard to American steamship development by way of the Pacific, it is stated that the Polynesian Steamship Company, also included in the list, has been organised at Trenton, New Jersey, with a capital of 1,500,000, dollars to run vessels from San Francisco to Honolulu and Taheite. It is understood that the company also proposes to establish a service to the Philippines should those islands be retained by the United States. The company is to commence operations on January 1 next. In addition to this enterprise, several new steamers are to be placed on the Pacific route by a Japanese capitalist, Mr. S. Asano, in connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's system. Two new Pacific stemship services have been established also by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and by the Japan Steamship Company in connection with the Great Northern Railroad. These are in addition to the older lines running from San Francisco, the Occidental and Oriental, the Pacific Mail, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's service from Vancouver.

Trade reports from Toronto dated August 19 promise a very active "fall" trade in textile goods throughout Canada. Stocks in the wholesale houses were nearly complete for the opening of the season. Very full supplies of goods from the Continent of Europe were passed through the Customs in July, in anticipation of the cessation of the rebate on such goods from August 1, and stocks of British goods, which continue entitled to the rebate, have since been imported. The wholesale firms in Toronto, it is added, have never been in better form for retailers throughout the Dominion than they are this season. Travellers have booked liberal orders during the past few weeks, and distribution has already become active. Travellers on the road promise an exceptionally large influx of buyers from the country to the trade centres. So far this year the volume of business from month to month has been for ahead of last year, and last year business was considerably ahead of that in 1896. Every indication points to a continued expansion of the dry goods business. In Ontario the crops "show splendid results." There are this year 6,500,000 bushels more wheat than last year, and the condition of the grain generally speaking, "is probably superior to any previous crop." In Algoma there promises to be a revival of the lumber industry; one large company is now preparing to log ten to twenty million feet. In Manitoba different estimates place the exportable wheat surplus at from ten to twenty million bushels over last year's crop. In the East improvement in general business is looked for as a result of the good effect that the termination of the war between Spain and the United States will have on the fishery and lumber industries.

Some improvement in the demand for cotton piece goods is reported from Rouen, orders of importance for the French home trade having been received in sufficient number to suggest that business is slowly reviving. There has been an increased demand for cotton yarns, though still only at what are described as very depressed prices. In the worsted piece goods adn yarn centres of the North of Fance also there has been more doing, though prices have yet failed to become more satisfactory.

There is not much of importance to note in the Bank return. The open market seems to be somewhat depleted, inasmuch as the public deposits are up £1,110,000. The maturing of the Treasury bills is responsible for a large portion of the decline of £1,620,478 which has occurred in other deposits. The borrowing at the Bank yesterday caused an increase in "Other Securities" of £449,000. The ratio of reserve to liabilities remains at 48-3-8 per cent. The American demand for gold in the open market is as strong as ever. The Cape parcel has not yet been dealt with, but will doubtless go to New York. Day to day loans are now dealt in at 7-8 per cent., and 1 per cent. has been secured in some instances. Three months' bank bills are now quoted at 1 3-4 to 1 7-8 per cent., but discount houses still hold aloof. The Silver Market is somewhat firmer. Bars on spot have risen 1-16, and the forward delivery is up an equal amount.

The Grand Trunk Market was the scene of much jubilation and the keen bidding for stock among professional operators quite put away all the holiday appearances of the past week. A decrease of at least £20,000 was looked for by those having some inside information, while outsiders estimated it at anything up to £40,000. The decrease is £27,330, but this is to a large extent diminished by the saving in working expenses amounting to £18,671. This is by no means a satisfactory return, inasmuch as the gross receipts are considerably below those of last year, but as the market has been in the pessimistic mood for some weeks the present return was grateful. The various stocks have been put up, and it is quite possible that they may be engineered higher. While the rate war remains unsettled this is a dangerous market manipulated by insiders. It is high time that the rate cutting should cease. Some months ago we felt compelled to take an unfavourable view of Mount Lyell shares, and the declaration of the dividend at the rate of two shillings per share to a large extent justifies our conclusions. The causes are stated to be "low grade ore" and "length of time occupied in putting up new furnaces." We do not attach much importance to the latter statement. Unless Mount Lyell can turn out a considrably larger quantity of ore dividends must continue at the present low declaration. There is no reason to assume that the mine has run out. Private advices indicate that this is not so. But that low grade ore must now be expected to continue for all time is tolerably certain. It would not be a bad policy were the company to take note of their capital account. The assets without the mine are of very little moment, and provision to a much larger extent should be made for the coming "rainy day."

So the West Australian Government has got the balance of the recent loan for £1,000,000 taken up. It will be remembered what a miserable fiasco it was. Of the amount asked for only £550,000 was taken up. To have the balance subscribed for is no doubt an excellent matter for the colony; but it would be interesting to learn upon what terms the £450,000 has been disposed of. It is distinctly unfair to subscribers if, as has been alleged, it has been placed at a lower rate than the issue minimum. This method of placing unsubscribed-for loans is much to be deprecated. It is a squandering of the finances of the colony, which should be strongly resented, inasmuch as there can be very little doubt that a reduction in the price has been made to obtain the assistance of bankers and brokers' syndicates to take the loan off the Government's hands.

The conservative policy of the Bank of Australasia is already bearing fruit under the new and vigorous management. A dividend at the rate of six per cent., as against five per cent. in 1897, has been declared for the past half year. A sum of £10,000 has been set aside for the extension of the Bank premises and £8,822 is carried forward. When the effects of the drought are taken into consideration this distribution is exceedingly good.

ROVERS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

19TH HUSSARS VS. ROYAL FUSILIERS.

A FINE evening and a fast game on a ground in good condition gave the numerous spectators of the above match excellent entertainment yesterday evening contrary to general expectation, each side had scored but 1 goal when time was called, and the excitement of the match was prolonged for 15 minutes more. The Hussars made good use of the extra time as they added two more points to their credit and ran out winners by 3 goals to one. Had it not been for the superb goal keeping of Barnes and the excellent defensive play of the Fusiliers back division, of which Sunshine was undoubtedly the pick, this score would have been very greatly increased. For the first half of the game, especially the Hussars forwards were running riot round their opponents' goal, and the ball scarcely left the Fusiliers quarters till half time was piped. The shooting of the Hussars was by no means good, though they had rather hard luck once or twice. Very pretty passing was spoiled by there being a bit too much of it, and centre forward though he played a fine game on the whole, was too fond of passing out again to the wings when he ought to have shot. However, there is no doubt the latter team won, but they threw away so many chances that at one time they seemed likely to lose.

From the kick off, the Hussars forwards got possession and fired in shot after shot at their opponents' goal. Every attempt was, however, either wide or over, or else saved by Barnes, who is as fine a goalkeeper as we have ever seen on the Cooperage ground. Much to everyone's surprise the teams changed sides all even, but a lot of people went to the other end of the ground expecting to see the Hussars repeat their performance of the 1st half time, and continue besieging the Fusiliers, stronghold. But complete change came over the scene. The Fusiliers woke up in a wonderful manner and instead of being on the defensive became most aggressive, and made things look very uncomfortable for the Hussars, whose back division with exception of Bird were a bit loose and by no means as good as their forward. The fusiliers forwards did a lot of very pretty dribbling, Reynolds heing especially conspicious. Both he and Clements had excellent chances of scoring, but Fraser managed to get in the way of both attempts, eventually, however, Reynolds made a dribble and a clinking shot which beat Fraser and made the score one to love. The Hussars now resumed their attack and for some minutes were dangerous but did not succeed in lowering their opponents colors, though several of their shots which were now much harder and straighter, very nearly got past Barnes. Twice the Fusiliers got the ball away from their own half and dribled to within 20 yards of their opponents' goal, but the thought of defeat had improved the play of Hendrick and Allen and they were equal to both attacks. At length when within 8 minutes of time Bird got possession and managed to drop one out of Barnes reach which equalised matters. Till the call of time the Hussars continued to worry their opponents and Barnes had to stop two beauties one from Halt and one from Barrett; after stopping the latter he passed nicely to Raynolds who rushed down in no time, had passed two late and Bird returned. On time being called both sides quickly changed over, but almost before the spectators had time to realise what was happening, Craig dribbled nicely down the centre and passed out to Spencer, who returned it excellently and Craig shot it through. The Hussars had all the best of the game till the finish. Barrett playing a magnificent game, but his passes to centre were not made much use of. However the Hussars had several more shots before the call of time, and Craigayam managed to put the ball through, giving victory to the Hussars by 3 goals to 1.

The losers played an exceedingly pluck, uphill game their combined play in the 2nd half, being specially excellent. It would be invidious to pick out any special players for praise in addition to those two we have named above.

The Hussars backs and half backs excepting Bird, were not as good as their forwards, and after the easy time they had in the 1st half, they were very slack at first when the Fusiliers began to worry them. No doubt their loose play for a while was due to the fact of their underating their opponents. *Verb Sap.* All their forwards played a pretty game, but did just a little too much dribbling.

Teams:—XIX Hussars. Fraser, Hendrick, Allen, Roberts, Bird, Symes, Gates, Halt, Craig, Spencer, Barrett. Royal Fusiliers.—Barnes, Ashtar, Rogers, Clark, Blake, Sunshine, Clemeht, Brennan, Campbell, Love, and Reynolds.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE public are invited to co-operate with the Society in giving prizes at the ensuing Exhibition to be held in February next. Any one desirous of encouraging the object of the Society will please communicate the amount of the prize and the subject for which it is to be awarded to the Honorary Secretary, Professor Muller, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

EXPLOSION ON H. M. S. ECLIPSE.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FLAGSHIP OFFICERS.

ACCORDING to information contained in a private letter an explosion of an alarming character occurred on board H. M. S. Eclipse, the flagship of the East India squadron during her stay at the Seychelles. The details of the incident and the mysterious manner in which the explosion occurred resembled to some extent the accident to the American cruiser Maine, though fortunately the consequences were not of the same terrible nature. Our informant writes:—

A curious explosion occurred on H.M.S. Eclipse when she was laying at Seychelles a little while ago. Whilst the officers were at dinner in the Ward Room an explosion, which caused a great amount of alarm, occurred immediately beneath them in the 12pr. quick-firing gun's shell-room. This shell-room was at once flooded and after a short time pumped out again. An examination was then made, when it was found that three 12pr. shell lying on the top tier had exploded, portions of them being found in all directions.

The curious part is that very little, if any, material damage was done to the shell-room, and what saved the remainder of the shell stowed there from also exploding is a mystery. They are high explosive shells and nothing was more probable than that all would be destroyed. Everybody on board congratulate themselves on being saved from another Maine disaster.

The Admiralty called for an enquiry but no satisfactory solution of the problem was or could be arrived at, owing to the fact that no one could explain the mystery.

A similar explosion occurred on board one of H. M's. ships at home some short time ago.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

III.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 19.

DRIVING COMPETITION.

AT the conclusion of the play for the Cup the driving competition postponed from Monday was played off on Thursday the ground selected being most suitable for such a competition. There were 13 entries. Rodgers took first place with a drive of 230 yards, 116 inches; Fischer being second, with 227 yards; Marshall Reid third, with 220 yards. Several others drove beyond the 200 yards flag, but going to the side where the ground was not so good they did not travel so far as they otherwise would have done. The two longest drives were well down the middle of the course straight from the tee. The afternoon was very wet but it cleared somewhat and enabled the different events to come off.

For the Semi-final of the R. W. I. G. Club Cup Boggs beat Young 2 up and 1 to play, Fischer beat Reid

In the Handicap Foresomes Millets and Anderson won from Hicks and Kellie. Wills and Kirk won from Stuart and Graves.

LADIES' COMPETITION.

The Ladies' competition was for a prize presented by Mr. R. E. Acklom, Nagpore. Mrs. Anderson 97 less 4, nett 93, and Miss Stuart 107 less 14, nett 93, tied for 1st place; Mrs. Jacob coming in third with 98 minus 4, nett 94. 10 entries.

	1st Round	2nd Round	Gross Score	Hdcp Pts	Nett Score
Mrs Anderson	49	48	97	—4	93a
Miss Stuart	56	51	107	—14	93a
Mrs Jacob	52	46	98	—4	94b
Mrs Shaw	52	50	102	—6	96
Miss Acklom	52	55	107	—8	99
Miss Jacob	54	55	109	—6	103
Miss Henderson	58	48	106	scr	106
Miss Scots	71	71	142	—16	121

Mrs Jones and Miss Whitton retired.
a Tied for First. b 3rd prize.

FRIDAY'S PLAY.

On Friday morning the weather was fine. Gentlemen's play was for the Cup presented by the Bombay Gymkhana, 27 entries. Jacob of Manmad won the Cup with a gross score of 97 less 4, net 93; L. Penny of Bombay being second with 114 less 20, net 94. Fischer of Bombay and Acklom of Nagpore dividing the third prize with net scores of 97.

	1st Round	2nd Round	Gross Score	Hdcp Pts	Net Score
Jacob	52	45	97	—6	93a
Penny L	60	54	114	—20	94b
Acklom	59	52	111	—14	97c
Fischer	47	48	95	+2	97c
Gray	52	52	104	—6	98
Young	51	53	104	—6	98
Wilkie-Brown	58	65	123	—22	101
Clarkson	57	55	112	—10	102
Macdonald	54	55	109	—6	103
Nicholson	62	44	106	—2	104
Alcock	63	59	122	—18	104
Graves	62	59	121	—16	105
Shaw	64	63	127	—22	105
Hicks	59	59	118	—12	106
Anderson	62	65	127	—20	107
Radford	65	57	122	—12	110
Wills	71	62	133	—22	111
Moore	72	67	139	—22	117
Jones	72	68	140	—22	118
Millett	80	65	145	—22	123
Kirk	76	67	143	—18	125
Maynard	80	72	152	—22	130
MacGuffie	65	85	151	—18	133
Plunkets	59	retired.			
E Penny	retired				
Stuart	47	retired			
Boggs	retired				

a Winner of Cup b 2nd prize c 3rd Prize

For the Royal Western IndiaGolf Club Cup in the Final Fischer won from Boggs by 7 up and 5 to play.

The final of the Handicap foresome was finished by lantern light, Anderson and Millet meeting Kirk and Wills. At the end of the play they were all even.

The Ladies' Driving competition, an entirely new event, came off in the afternoon. Rain had fallen and the maidan was very wet making the balls run dead, Mrs. Acklom coming in an easy first, with a splendid drive of 151 yards; Mr. Shaw being second, with 122 yards; Mr. Jacob third, with 117 yards; Mr. Anderson fourth, with 116 yards. The prize was presented by Mr. A. E. P. Graves, Nagpore.

SATURDAY'S PLAY.

At day-break rain was falling heavily, it cleared up a little but remained showery all morning. The morning's event was for a Cup presented by the Nasik Gymkhana Handicap; second prize two-third of entrance fees; third prize one-third of entrance fees. Plunket came in first, with 100 minus 8, nett 92; Maynard, Nasik, second, 117 minus 22, nett 95; Macdonald third, with 108 less 6, nett 102.

	1st Round	2nd Round	Gross score	Hdcp pts	Nett score
Plunkett	51	49	100	—8	92a
Maynard	64	53	117	—22	95b
Macdonald	51	57	108	—6	102c
MacGuffie	61	62	123	—20	103
Clarkson	58	55	113	—10	103
Acklom	59	57	116	—12	104
Gray	63	45	110	—6	104
Jacob	47	57	104	scr	104
Radford	60	57	117	—12	105
Boggs	51	56	107	—2	105
Wilkie-Brown	66	62	128	—22	106
Nicholson	56	53	109	—2	107
Alcock	60	66	126	—18	108
Anderson	67	64	131	—20	111
L Penny	71	67	138	—16	122

Graves retired, Jones scratched, Hicks, Moore, and Lock, retired K. Penny, Fischer, Stuart, Wills, Kirk and Shaw retired.
a Cup b 2nd prize c 3rd prize

LADIES' SCRATCH COMPETITION.

The Ladies' Scratch competition for the Club's silver medal was won by Miss Whitton with 96, Mrs. Anderson being second with 97.

	1st Round	2nd Round	Gross Score
Miss Whitton	47	49	96a
Mrs Anderson	49	48	97b
Miss Henderson	47	54	101c
Mrs Jacob	55	49	104
Mrs Shaw	55	54	109
Miss Acklom	62	53	115
Miss Stuart	scratched		
Miss Jacob	scratched		

a Winner of Medal b 2nd prize c 3rd prize.

The Handicap Foresomes was won by Anderson and Millet from Kirk and Wills by 2 up and one to play.

The Finish of the Scratch Foresomes was very exciting, Nicholson and Jacob winning from Gray and Fischer by one stroke on the last green.

The Club's gold medal for the four lowest scores was won by Stuart of Nagpore, who also won the Club's silver medal for the lowest score of the week. His four lowest scores averaged 45. His lowest individual score being 43.

The annual meeting was held and accounts already circulated among the members passed. The members present unanimously recorded their deep regret at the death of their late Honorary Secretary, Captain Chamier.

Mr. Millet was re-elected Honorary Secretary and the present members of the Executive Committee were also re-elected *nem con.*

The prizes were then given away by Mr. Alcock, after which all present joined in hearty cheers for Mrs. Alcock for her kindness in presiding and for the Honorary Secretary.

Thus was brought to a close the 1898 meeting of the Club and the visitors all concurred in agreeing that notwithstanding the wet the week had been a very pleasant one.

Before the distribution of prizes the company was entertained by Mrs. Alcock in her usual hospitable manner.

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN.

THE CHARGE OF THE 21st LANCERS.

ON Thursday morning, September 1st, the Anglo-Egyptian forces had arrived at Egga, about eight miles from Omdurman. A cavalry reconnaissance the day before had proved that the dervishes had evacuated Kerreri, and their other outposts had fallen back before the Anglo-Egyptian advance. On Thus day the gunboats under Captain Keppel, R. N., reconnoitred as far as Omdurman, and totally destroyed all the dervish forts on the right bank and on Tuti Island. The howitzers had been placed on barges. Later on in the day Omdurman was bombarded, and the dome of the great white mosque containing the tomb of Mohammed Ahmed, the Mahdi, was demolished. The gunboats returned to Egga in the afternoon, no casualties having taken place on board. The practice of the Howitzer Battery was excellent.

During the day the Dervishes, on seeing the Egyptian Cavalry advance to reconnoitre, at once come out of Omdurman in force with war drums and banners, about 35,000 strong. They advanced so quickly that they nearly came into collision with the rearguard of the Egyptian cavalry, which was retiring after having finished their reconnaissance. The outpost of the 21st Lancers under Lieutenant de Montmorency actually came into collision with the dervish horsemen, and emptied a few of their saddles. The Lancers had one man wounded.

The dervishes left the Anglo-Egyptian forces undisturbed on Thursday night, but at daybreak on Friday morning they came out of Omdurman in force, personally led by the Khalifa and made a most determined attack. The dervish front was between three and four miles long. At 6-15 the enemy massed on the ridges above the camp. The Anglo-Egyptian force had then formed up outside the camp, and at a quarter to seven the Anglo-Egyptian artillery opened fire. The dervishes made a desperate attempt to envelope the Sirdar's army by attacking on the flanks but these attacks were repulsed after much hard fighting. At 8-30 the Sirdar began to advance on Omdurman having his whole force with him, and left the camp in echelons of battalions. When the British Brigades had reached the top of the slope near the Nile it was found that the dervishes had reformed, and were massed under the Black Standard of the Khalifa. As the British Brigade reached the crest near the Nile, 15,000 dervishes made towards two Egyptian battalions supported by Maxims. But the Sirdar was too much for them. He partly closed round the Khalifa's force and got them in a cross fire. The dervishes tried to charge again and again, but they were always stopped, and by noon they were entirely dispersed or killed.

At 2 p. m. the Sirdar, with the Khalifa's Black Standard, started to ride at the head of the Anglo-Eyptian forces into Omdurman, which he occupied about 2-30. The Khalifa had re-entered Omdurman during the second dervish attack, and with many Emirs and some armed men, about 130 in all, made good his flight into the desert towards Kordofan. He and his band were all mounted on swift dromedaries.

The Anglo-Egyptian losses were not heavy and are as follows:—

21st Lancers: Lieutenant Pirie and Lieutenant Nesham, wounded; 19 non-commissioned officers and men killed, 21 non-commissioned officers and men, wounded.

Horse Guards; Lieutenent Molyneux wounded.
Life Guards: Lieutenant J. C. Brinton wounded.
12th Lancers: Lieutenant R. Grenfell, killed.
Grenadier Guards: 4 men wounded.
Northumberland Fusiliers: 3 men wounded.
1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment: Captain Caldecott, killed; four men wounded.
1st Lincolnshire Regiment: 14 men wounded.
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers: 4 men wounded.
Seaforth Highlanders: 1 man killed and 16 men wounded.
Cameron Highlanders: Captain Clarke and Lieutenant Nicholson, wounded; 2 men killed and 23 wounded.
Rifle Brigade: 1 man killed, and 7 men wounded.
A. S. Corps: 1 man wounded.
R.A.M. Corps: Lieutenant-Colonel Sloggett and 2 men wounded.

ATTACHED TO THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

Captain de Rougemont, R. A.; Lieutenant Hopkinson, Seaforths; Captain Smyth, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Micklem, R. E.; Lieutenant Vandeleur, Scots Guards; and Sergeant Hooper, A. S. C., wounded. Native officers: 9 wounded (1 died since) 20 men killed and 221 wounded.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The Hon. H. Howard, killed; Colonel F. Rhodes, wounded.

All the wounded are doing well. The British wounded are being sent down the Nile to Atbara. Those italicised are severely wounded. Colonel Frank Rhodes is severely wounded by a bullet in the left shoulder, the bone being splintered.

On Saturday the Sirdar, finding the stench of Omdurman unbearable, moved his camp to a suitable spot west of Omdurman. On Sunday the cavalry, which had pursued the Khalifa and his party for thirty miles, during fifteen of which they were continually fighting, returned to Omdurman after spending 48 hours in the saddle. They were, unfortunately, unable to come up with Abdullah-et-Taushi, which is not extraordinary, as fast dromedaries are not easily overhouled by tired horses. The Sirdar has formed bands of armed Arabs, mounted on fast dromedaries, who are now following the Khalifa and his friends into Kordofan, whither he has fled. As the Kordofanis abhor the Khalifa it is probable that he will be either taken prisoner or killed by them; or it may be that he may be given up to the friendly armed bands.

All the European prisoners in Omdurman are alive and well. Among those well-known are Sister Teresa Grigolini of the Austrian Mission, Neufeld and Joseph Ragnotti.

It will be noticed that all the British soldiers killed belonged to the 21st Lancers. The regiment was ordered to prevent a portion of the enemy at a certain stage of the fighting, reforming or getting away to Omdurman, which was five miles distant. The 21st found a large body of dervishes hidden in a hollow, and a desperate hand to hand fight ensued in which Lieutenant Grenfell and 21 troopers were killed. The 21st behaved splendidly.

On Sunday morning General Sir Herbert Kitchener, accompanied by his Staff, the Generals of Division and their staffs and detachments from the whole Anglo-Egyptian force proceeded by steamer to Khartoum. There they landed and the British Union Jack and the Egyptian Crescent and Star were hoisted on two flagstaffs planted in the ruins of the Residency amid a salute of 21 guns and united fifes, drums and pipes, playing first "God Save the Queen" and then the Khedivial air. The Sirdar then led three cheers for the Queen. After this there was a memorial service to Gordon. The "Dead March in Saul" was played, and the senior chaplain said suitable prayers while fifteen minute guns were fired.

In a few days gunboats will proceed up the White and Blue Niles—up the White Nile certainly as far as Fashoda and may be farther. No one knows if the French are at Fashoda or not, but if they are they will have to make a speedy exit.

The German Emperor telegraphed his congratulations to the Sirdar on Sunday morning, and on the same day his Imperial Majesty, after divine service of the autumn manoeuvre troops at the foot of the Waterloo column at Hanover, made a speech in which he spoke of the victory at Omdurman, and called for three cheers for Queen Victoria.

20 MILES NORTH OF SHABLUKA LEFT BANK OF NILE 21ST AUGUST.

The mails are carried to their destinations in ways as various as are the modes of travelling in various parts of the world, but I think no post could be conveyed in a more curious way than that in which my letter of the 19th and 20th started to you from El Mogronich.

We were some sixty miles from any post office and being in an enemy's country we could not send a man alone by land. So we tempted a Jaalin with the offer of some dollars—to him a small fortune—to go down to the Atbara Camp swiming on a log some three feet to four feet long. We watched him floating off down stream, and wished him well on his voyage among the crocodiles, and I hope he arrived safely and that you received what he carried in his turban. In my last letter I spoke of the suffering of some of us from the exhaustion and the sun. That, I am glad to say, is less, and the men seem to get daily more used to the heat, and to feel its effects less and less. Some few go sick daily, but we now march in the early mornings and not as before through the hottest of the day. We halted one day at Magronieh a halt much needed by our beasts and by most of us and on the 21st marched to Metemmeh.

Here it was more than ever borne in on us that the valley of the Nile is a valley of death; for not one of any of the incessant conflicts, which have raged for all the centuries since Cambyses in this strip of habitable country on the banks of the great river, could have been more bloody and pitiless than that of which we yesterday saw proof. Along the line of that day's march the desolation was more striking and fearful than ever. The villages are charred to ashes the walls are razed to the ground—not one field bears the least sign of recent cultivation—countless graves of men and bodies of beasts line the road, while among the black ashes of the houses are the bones of children and women (old women, we assume) who had been burnt in the burning of their houses. From a distance of five miles to the north up to Metemmeh at every few yards are the rotting corpses of beasts, mostly horses. These increased in number as the distance from Metemmeh lessened. In the last mile are heaps of half eaten skin-dried bodies partly covered in sand.

This was the scene of the battle between the dervishes and the Jaalins, which ended almost in the extermination of the latter. We rode over these miserable heaps to the north side of the mud town, and pulled up about 600 yards from the town wall. Here is a trench which was made by Mahmud after his victory, when he feared our advance southwards. It is some four feet deep and six broad, is fronted by

a thick earth wall, and covers the whole of the north side of the town. It is a formidable obstacle. Passing this we trod over larger numbers still of bones patched with skin and reached the wall loopholed in three banks. Along this we walked towards the north-east corner. Here a double row of rifle pits cover a weak gap in the corner of the town. In the east wall are ong parallel rows of the same loopholes and a doubled line of rifle pits again covering the weak points, while the foreground was filled with the same miserable proof of the agonies of countless animals. Over these and through the loathsome smell we scrambled into the ruined town. In the middle a huge graveyard is full of new graves of men, a few two-storied houses, evidently the dwellings of some Sheikhs, and a large masque are the highest of the ruins near—the rest are broken mud walls and low straw roofs—on the ground scraps of clothing and pages of Korans, bones, pieces of vessels, remnants of beds and matting, broken knives and drinking pots. In the midst of a complete and ruthless destruction than which the most powerfully morbid imagination could raise no greater, a large cluster of round-pointed straw huts. perhaps ten feet high and eight feet in diameter, are the only unwrecked things the eye can see. These are the "tokuls" of Mahmud's camp. They stand as they were left in the midst of the ruin their owners made.

We turned from this to visit the camp of the Desert Column at Gubat. The trenches of the two camps are clearly marked : the graves of our dead are as they were : the fort where Sir Herbert Stewart lay dying stands still though somewhat ruined. We saw the flattopped tree whence the look out southwards was kept for Sir C. Wilson's ships bringing Gordon. The rifle pits of the guards and the loopholed walls are almost as they must have been. As we rode on to the battlefield of Abu Kru it was easy for me to picture to myself the thousands of fanatics streaming up to cut off the column from the water, and the four weeks truce to their hardships when they met Gordon's steamers, for I had the benefit of having with me one of the Desert Column of 1884-85.

Camp Wad Hamed. Headquarters, Nile Field Force, 24th August.

Our two marches from Metemmeh here were characterised by the same desolation of which you must be wearied of hearing me speak—desolation of a miserable completeness, the very thought of which is so sad that I try to drive it from my mind,

I cannot but think that the sight of this fearful inhumanity had something to do with the depression of the men on our march, though the sun supplies reason enough. They bore the exhaustion and hardships better and better as we went on, but we were all of opinion that they should not have been asked to make these long marches in the heat of the day. The horses and beasts of transport were the greatest sufferers, as was natural. I do not wish to be drawn into the position of a critic. That is an attiude carrying with it an implication of superiority, which no correspondent can maintain. This campaign is carried on under as arduous conditions as any European army could be asked to face, and the sufferings must necessarily be great. Camp Wad Hamed stretches for some three miles—half a mile deep along the river's bank. It is in the midst of long thick grass—excellent fodder. A few scent bushes and some date palms are dotted here and there. The latter are too few for us small fry to have any chance of pitching our tents under their shade, and are a more visible sign than any flag could be, of the camp of a general for Staff officer. Along the bank are anchored the gunboats and the "nuggers" which are to carry our stores. The Soundanese and Egyptian brigades occupy a line furthest in shore between them and the river are the British troops. It is an all together admirable site for a camp, admirably laid out. There is not the slightest confusion. Everyone seems to know where everyone can be found, and that (it seems to me) is only one more example of the thoroughly smooth way in which this expedition has been thought and carried out. A comparison between all these arrangements and those connected with another British expedition of importance, which took place not so very long ago is striking, but there I fear to tread. The most excellent of excuses can always be urged, and a white light shines on the doings of staff officers : their persons and work are (as Lord Wolseley says they should be) unimportant if not conspicuous. Hence, it may be, their mistakes are proportionately prominent. If everyone were treated after his deserts, who should escape a whipping ?

The Rifles arrived in boats this morning and were met by the Sirdar unattended. They complete the force. At the same time the 1st and 3rd Native Brigades marched out for Ward Bishara, half way through the Cataract. They bivouac there and march on tomorrow to Gosnefisa, the point of final concentration where they await the rest of the army, and whence it is a straight run in of forty miles to Omdurman. The river is open, the gunboats will of course co-operate, while under Major Stewart Watley the Jaalin contingent will act on the right bank of the river, Shabluka has been found to be quite unoccupied, and we believe that no fighting of impportance will occur any how before the force reaches Kerreri, possibly not till Omdurman itself.

Last night the sky was overcast and the air oppressive, and soon a thunderstorm and rain burst upon us. Following it the thermometer fell to 65° Fahrenheit a drop of some 30° in an hour. To-day the heavens are gloomy and dull as at home, the air is suffy and rain is hanging over us.

We fifteen correspondents were summoned before the Sirdar this morning. The conversation was humourously guarded.

The Sirdar.—"Well, I am glad (?) to see you all here arrived safely- Your number is rather larger than it ever was before. Is there anything I can do to help you ?"

Some rather nervously expressed and muttered thanks were our answer. Then one of us asked:

"Can we go on to Wad Bishara ?"

Sirdar.—"Not till I have gone on the 27th ?"

"Can we start any time, however early on the 27th ?"

"Yes, I think you may."

One of us.—"How are you going, General, by boat or marching ?"

Sirdar.—"You may go either way you please."

The answer was so evasive that we all felt that laughing was permissible and even not all together unexpected from us.

From here on the men of the British Brigades can have three days' rations and a blanket ; officers 60lb. baggage (one-sixth of a camel). Fifteen days' rations accompany the force in boats joining it at the various camps on the river. Another fifteen days' rations are on an island in the Cataract. Here will be the advanced hospital base : field hospitals being pushed on in boats,

All that now remains is, as Gordon said in his journal, "to await the unrolling of the scroll."—*Pioneer's* special correspondent

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant General Sir William Galbraith, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will arrive from Karachi in the British India mail steamer on Saturday the 24th instant and will proceed to Poona the same day. The arrival and departure of the Lieutenant General will be private. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the arrival of the Karachi mail steamer to announce the arrival of the Lieutenant General Commanding, and a second salute will be fired on his departure for Poona.

It is reported that Mr. Probert Scott Fishe, the well-known ... of Mr. D'Oyly Carte's Savoy operatic company, shot himself at Thorney Hedge-road, Chiswick, about eight o'clock on the night of Aug. 31. Mr. Scott Fishe, who began as chorister at the Savoy Chapel, took important parts in several productions at the Savoy, including title role of "The Mikado" in the recent revival there. For nearly two years past he suffered from consumption, and recently returned, but little improved from a visit to Jamaica in search of health. He was extremely popular in the profession, and will be greatly regretted.

During the recent fighting against the Emir of Lafaie in Nigeria several British officers had a narrow escape. Major Festing, Captain Carroll, and others were at mess one evening. The enemy were known to be lurking about in the neighbourhood, occasionally indulging in "sniping" the camp. Dinner was just over, and cigars and cigarettes being lit, when two bullets struck the table ; one went through the top, and lodged in a leg ; the other ricochetted off the table and hit Captain Carroll in the mouth, knocking in two of his teeth. The gallant captain—to put it plainly ejected cigar, bullet, and teeth, much to the amusement of his companions, and also to their relief, for Captain Carroll had had a most narrow escape Major Festing has brought the top of the table bake with him from Africa as a memento.

About three weeks since a young couple caused their banns of marriage to be published at Christ Church, Gipsy Hill. The bridegroom prepared their future home, but he was snddenly taken ill and died. The bride-elect gave notice of the fact to the church officials, and the banns were not read a third time. At the same time, however, the young woman made arrangements for being married by licence to another of (Aug. 31) the day appointed for her marriage with the deceased. Questioned about this proceeding, she said the deceased had left her, and the home he had prepared for their habitation, and since his death she had become re-engaged to the young man she gave up to accept the offer of the deceased to marry her. On Wednesday the young woman and her re-engaged partner arrived at the church in a cab, followed by two females dressed in white, and the couple were married.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	2
	Fort, Northern	0	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	
	Chuckla	4	4	21
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	3	1	
C	Market	1	0	
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	2	0	13
	Bhuleshwar	3	1	
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Kumbarwada	2	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	6
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	2	0	
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	34
	Kamatipura	4	0	
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	1	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewree	0	0	8
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	7
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	Hospitals.			
	St George's		1	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Modykhana		1	
	Lohana		1	17
	Madunpura		1	
	Israel		1	
	Total	28	15	109
	Total plague deaths to date	31,810	27,234	
	Same date last year	5	6	127

CHANDRASENIYA KAYASTHA PRABHUS' MEETING.

In response to invitations issued by the secretaries of the standing committee, an influential gathering of the Kayastha community was held on the 18th Instant, in the spacious hall of Mr. D. C. Chitre, Palawa Road, at 4 p.m., to honour and express their deep sense of gartitude to Prof. Shankar Abaji Bhise, F. S. Sc (Lond.) who took singular interest in arranging for the treatment of plague patients of his community in the Maratha Hospital and in discharging the onerous duties in gerenal plague operations ; and also to thank the managers of the Maratha Hospital for their kindness in providing a special accommodation for the plague patients of the community Among those present were :—Rao Saheb S. K. Vaidya, M. S. A. (Lond); Dr. Narayan R. Satapute ; Messrs. V. S Deshamukha, B.A ; N. M Samarth' B.A. L L B ; J. D Chitre, M A ; P G Pradhan ; K. B. Tamase ; M. P. Vaidya ; J. T. Chitanis, R. V. Shringarpura ; B. R. Kulkarine ; R. K. Deshamukha ; A. A. Bhise and several others.—Rao Saheb S. K. Vaidya, president of the community having taken the chair, asked Mr. B. R. Kulkarni to read the report of the plague fund, submitted by Prof, Bhise. Mr. Kulkarni read the report and expressed how valuable were the servises rendered by Prof Bhise in relieving the distress of plagne patients not of his community alone, but of some other communities as well, and put the first proposition before the meeting. In seconding the proposition Mr. J. Chitanis gave his personal experience of Prof Bhise's work in the Hospital, in the quarantine camps, and in his locality as a presidet of his subdivisional plague committee, and expressed the high appreciation of his services by the plague authorities and the public Mr. V. S. Desmukha while supporting the proposition showed in a most sympathetic language the importance of the singular assistance rendered by Prof. Bhise to his caste brothers and expressed the high opinion held by the members of his caste at Poona and several other places. Some other speakers followed, and the proposition being unanimously passed, the President garlanded the Professor amidst loud and continuous cheers. Prof. Bhise in reply thanked the community in doing him the honour, which he said he did not deserve and expressed in an impressive language the difficulties he had to encounter, and bitter experiences he met with. Mr. Samarth then read the draft letter conveying the thanks of the community to the managers of the Maratha Hospital. It was unanimously approved. Mr. Balaji Narayan Bhise was also thanked for the services he rendered to his caste men in the quarantine camps. Mr. Samarth then proposed to send a telegram to H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur, expressing their gratitude for the appointment of Rao Bahadoor Sabnis to the post of Dewan, which has already appeared in these columns.—It was proposed by the president and unanimously resolved that the standing committee should be entrusted with the work of selecting a piece of ground and erecting health camps for the use of the members of the community as advised by the plague authorities. A donation list was started for the general fund of the standing committee and largely subscribed on the spot, Some vacancies in the Standing committee were filled in, and a vote of thanks to the president and Mr. Chitre closed the meeting at 7 p.m.

INOCULATION AT HUBLI.

REMARKABLE EFFECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It may interest your readers to learn the actual results derived from inoculation amongst the operatives of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill at Hubli during the severe epidemic of plague which has recently been afflicting that town. On the 21st of June last, there were 1,173 persons on the muster roll of the mill. 1,040 of these were twice inoculated ; 58 were once inoculated, while 75 would not submit to inoculation at all. Up to the 17th of this month, only 22 persons or 2·1 per cent. of those who were *twice* inoculated have died from plague ; 8 persons or 13·8 per cent. of those *once* inoculated have died, while of the 75 who would not consent to inoculation 20 or 26·6 per cent. have succumbed to the disease. Results such as the above leave very little doubt in our mind as to the value of inoculation, and it seems surprising to find that this preventative measure is not more encouraged than it is.—Your's etc.,

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Southern Mahratta S. and W. Co., Ld.

Sept. 19.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRIDAY'S RETURNS

No fresh cases of suspected plague nor deaths were reported on Friday, and the totals remain the same, namely 228 suspected cases. and 190 deaths.

SATURDAY'S RETURNS.

Dr. Hossack, the District Medical Officer in charge of Ward No. 7 reported a case of suspected plague to the Health Officers Department on Saturday in Naitolla Bustee off Roop Chand Roys Street. The patient, a native female, was removed to the Medical College Hospital for treatment. No cases of deaths were reported. This brings the total number of suspected cases to 229, and deaths to 190—*Englishman* (Monday)

THE POPULATION OF SIMLA.

The following statement shows the result of the Census, taken in Simla, on the 14th August, 1898 ;—

Europeans	Male adults	1,229
	" children	678
	Female adults	1,316
	" children	903
Native	Male adults	19,654
	" children	2,983
	Female adults	4,377
	" children	2 029
	Total	33,174
Add 4 per cent		1,327
	Grand Total	34,501
Residents within Municipal limits		31,621
Residents in villages, &c, and outside Municipal limits		2,880
	Total	34,501

Owing to the refusal of the Fife coalowners to grant the sixpence a day advance in wages which the men demanded, the majority of the latter lodged notices to terminate existing contracts in fourteen days.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns than an Anglo-German agreement has been signed this week "embracing an offensive and defensive alliance in certain eventualities."

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE

An adjourned meeting of the University Senate was held yesterday afternoon in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, the Vice-Chancellor presiding, Principal Hathornthwaite was called to the chair.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY COURSES FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

The debate on the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade's proposition regarding the proposed new History and Philosophy courses was continued,

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade proposed that as recommended by the Syndicate, in line 10, page 65 of the Calendar for 1897-98, the words "And Philosophy" be *left out* and the word "Philosophy" *inserted* between "History" and "Mathematics" (lines 10 and 11); and that the following words on the same page be left out :—

"HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.—SIX PAPERS.

1st and 2nd. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Ethnology. 3rd. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy. 4th. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences. 5th The History of Greek Philosophy. 6th. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th century. In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—(*a*) Historical or-external Evidences of Christianity, (*b*) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity." and the following *inserted* in their place :—

HISTORY.—SIR PAPERS.

1st. The General History of England. 2nd. The Constitutional History of England. 3rd, The Economic History of Edgland and of India, and Political Economy. 4th. The General History of India with a Special Period of Indian History. 5th.)a) A Special Period of Modern European History or(b) Comparative Politics. 6th. Subjects for an Essay. Details and Periods to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

In support of the proposition Mr. Justice Ranade said :—Mr. Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen of the Senate,—I beg to move the adoption of the resolution which stands in my name prescribing separate courses of study for the M.A. degree examinations in History and Philosophy. The subject has been under the consideration of this University for the last seven years. As far back as December, 1891, the two examiners in History and Philosophy of that year (the Hon. Mr. Giles and Principal Selby) submitted a report pointing out that the course of studies as then laid down for Philosophy was too vague and too extensive. No books were prescribed, and no lines of reading suggested for a course which embraced the whole period from Thales to Kant, and included also politics and political economy. They were of opinion that certain well-marked periods in the history of ancient and modern Philosophy should be laid down, and a course of reading suggested which will ensure a general knowledge of the development of philosophy, and also ensure a particular acquaintance with the writings of the more eminent philosophers, the study of which will fit the students to understand the questions that now divide the world of thought. The combined course of History andPhilosophy allows two papers for questions in the History period prescribed, two papers one each for ancient and modern philosophy, and there are besides a paper on Logic and one on Politics and Political Economy. It was suggested that the period of ancient History should be limited to the peroid intervening between Thales and Aristotle, and of modern Philosophy from Locke to Kant, and books for the guidance of the candidates should be prescribed for these periods, as also for the paper on politics. This letter of the examiners was circulated among the heads of the Arts Colleges for an expression of their views in 1892, and it was in the course of this inquiry that the Professors of St. Xavier's College suggested that a more radical change was desirable—namely, the complete separation of the History and the Philosophy schools. This principle of separation obtained in some of the English and Scotch Universities, and had found recognition in all the other Indian Universities also. The Syndicate referred the original letter together with the replies received from the heads of Colleges to the Faculty of Arts. That body suggested that the details of the course of History and Philosophy should be considered by a Committee of experts, and a new scheme settled on the lines recommended by them. A committee was accordingly appointed by the Syndicate in September, 1892, consisting of Principal Selby, Rev. Father Bochum, Professors Sharp, Muller, and Rev. Scott. The members of this committee took nearly three years to complete their labours. They were unanimous in recommending that Logic and Political Economy should be ommitted from the combined M.A. course of History and Philosophy, as both Logic and Political Economy found prominent place in the graduates' previous course of studies. In August, 1895, this committee submitted its schemes of revised studies for the combined course of History and Philosophy. Under this scheme there were to be two papers in special periods of History, each period including portions of the Histories of the different countries of Europe. There were to be two papers more, one on ancient Greek Philosophy, and one on modern Philosophy, special authors and books being prescribed for each period. Lastly, instead of the two papers on Logic and Political Economy, which subjects were dropped, there were to be two papers on Aristotle's Politics. This scheme which was only adopted in a half-hearted way by the majority who signed the report, was referred by the Syndicate to the Arts Faculty. In November, 1895, the Faculty resolved that there should be two separate courses for History and Philosophy. In March, 1886, the matter came before the Senate, and the recommendation for separation was adopted by that body also. The Syndicate accordingly appointed in April, 1896, two committees for preparing separate schemes of study for the History and Philosophy schools, and the present proposals represent the outcome of the labours of these two committees. It is not necessary under the circumstances stated above to vindicate the policy of a separation of these two studies. The example of the other Indian Universities is by itself to some extent a justification for such a course, In the combined scheme of studies very inadequate opportunities are furnished for the scholarly study of the various departments of knowledge which embraced in each course. In place of the two papers which were allotted to History and Philosophy each, we propose now to have six papers for each course, being the number prescribed for the alternative courses, in other subjects. As regards the details of the schemes prepared by the History Committee, I can speak from personal knowledge as I was a member of that Committee. The names of the other members—the Hon. Mr. Giles, Rev. Father Usteri, and Professor Muller—are by themselves a guarantee which will satisfy you that, while keeping the new course as high as the requirements of the M.A. examination, and the standard of the parallel courses in other subjects justify, every care has been taken to make it as practical and definite in its sense and usefulness as possible. The student has in our University to study Greek or Roman History for the previous examinations and he is introduced to the study of the Histories of India and England in the B.A. course. These lines of profitable study will be pursued by November studies for the M.A. course in History. Of the six papers, one will be on the Political History of England, another on the constitutional History of England, a third on Indian History, which will also embrace the study of a special period of such history, and the fourth paper will be devoted to the economical History of England and India. This latter subject will permit a test of the knowledge of the students in regard to the practical applications of Political Economy, the theory of which he has to study in the B.A. course. Greek and Roman History have no doubt very great value to the European student, but here in India the place of these histories is really taken up by modern European History and accordingly room is made for the special study of a period of Modern History, for which a separate paper has been allowed alternatively to a historical study of comparitive Politics, and there is lastly an essay which tests the candidates capacity to digest the books he has read and to make their contents his own. This, in brief, is the history scheme laid before you. Comparing our scheme with those of the other Indian Universities, I find that the Calcutta scheme is in full accord with ours in making provision in about six papers for testing the knowledge of England's Political, constitutional and economical history and political economy. Then the fourth paper allows a choice of special periods for the study of ancient, mediæval Indian or Modern History, while we confine this choice to Modern History, and insist on a fuller knowledge of Indian History. The Calcutta scheme includes Political Philosophy along with General Jurisprudence and International Law. I will drop these last two subjects as being embraced in our scheme of legal studies, and retain the first as an alternative subject to Modern History. It will be thus seen that our new course is equivalent to that of Calcutta, being more thorough if less varied. In the Madras scheme there is one paper in Ancient History, another in Mediæval History, a third paper on Modern History, and a fourth paper on Indian History. There is no special provision made for the particular study of English Political, constitutional or economical History. In its place the Madras scheme makes room for the detailed study of a historical subject, as also for Political Economy and a science auxiliary to history ; and, lastly, International Law, This last subject we have omitted for reasons given above. Our new course has been modelled on that of Cambridge, which is itself a strong recommendation in its favour. I may state that the History Committee consulted Professor Bain of the Deccan College, and that they have unanimously adopte the scheme. The History Committee have recommended a course of books to be read and consulted. This list will have to be varied from time to time, and as this work falls within the functions of the Syndicate, it has not been deemed necessary to place this list before the Senate. The History scheme was submitted by the Syndicate to the Philosophy Committee for an expression of its opinion. The Rev. Father Bochum alone gave any opinion, and he only remarked that the list of books required revision. This work will be done in its own proper time. I see from the Agenda paper that there is only one amendment proposed by Mr. Banaji to the scheme. That amendment apparently takes no account of the principles on which the scheme was made, and I shall, therefore, reserve my remarks when I have to reply at the end of the debate With these observations I recommend the proposals of the History Committee to your acceptance.

Professor Muller seconded the proposition.

Mr. F. K. Banaji then moved the following amendments :—

That on page 3, line 26, the words "The General History of England" be left out and the following inserted in their place :—"One of the following periods of General History for alternate periods of two years."

1. Ancient Oriental History. Egypt, Assyria and Babylon, Media and Persia. India,
2. The Middle Ages from the fall of the Western Roman Empire to the fall of Constantinople.
3. Modern Europe.

That in line 27 the words "the Constitutional History of England" be left out and the following inserted in their place :—"A special period of Eeglish history, political, constitutional, social, and literary, with some knowledge of the contemporary sources."

That in lines 28—9. the words "and of India and Political Economy" be left out and the following inserted, "And a special economical subject such as Socialism, Taxation, Money, etc-"

That in lines 30—1, the words "the General History of India with" be left out and that after the words "Indian History" the following be added "With some knowledge of the contemporary sources." That in lines 32 to 34, the words "A special period . . . Politics" be left out and the following inserted in their place :—"The forms of the state as treated in Bluntschli's State, book VI., and Woodrow Wilson's State, with a special study of the constitution of one of the following States—America, France, England, and Switzerland." That in line 35, the words "Subjects for" be left out, and the following added after the word "Essay ;" "On some subject included in the above course." In support of his amendments he said that they might be grouped under two heads, a compulsory study of one or other period of general history, ancient mediæval or modern and of comparative politics and next a specialization in English History, Indian History and Economics. He had drafted his scheme in collaboration with eminent educationists, who had, however, approached the question from a stand point different from that of the learned Professor of History at the Elphinstone College. The latter wanted the school of history either to be the nursery of budding congresswallahs and members of the Legislative Council, a sort of Wren and Gurney affair for candidates for the Provincial service. His friends would, on the contrary, be quite content if the school even in the far distant future enabled indigenous scholars after years of study to do for their native country what English and German scholars were doing for their own. Alluding to the famous lecture on the unity of History by Professor Freeman, he deprecated the statement that the history of mediæval Europe had nothing to do with the History of Europe as it was. Even a historical question of the present day required a knowledge of the past for its proper understanding. The unification of the German Empire might lead them to the far distant days when the Counts of Brandenburg were but Lord Marchers of the Empire. English History again was connected at various points with European history. Many important side lights and parallels, moreover, would be wanting. Henry II. and Thomas a Becket would remind the student of Mediæval History of the famous scene between the Emperor and the Pope at Canossa, the Tudor Monarchy would lead the student of modern Europe to compare it with the personal monarchy of Louis XI. Further in the absence of such a compulsory study a student for the M.A. would at his worst be on a par with the candidate for the Matriculation so far as his historical knowledge went. Lastly, in the original scheme of the tion. Mr. Ranade, the general History of England was to take the place of such a study. This would mean a text-book, Bright or Green at the most however ambitious the syndicate might be in the prescription of books. The study of political institutions was equally important with the study of a particular epoch of general history, ancient, medieval, or modern, and he would add to it the study of the working of one modern constitution in detail. The other part of his scheme insisted upon specialization in English History, Indian History, and Economics. Whatever amount of positive knowledge might be demanded of a candidate it was an indispensable factor in any history course that the student studied a period of history side by side with the contemporary sources. This ensured a training superior to the one derived from reading even a hundred text books on the whole general History of England, There was ample material, even a sort of *embarass aes richesse*, for such study. For instance, for the Georgian era there was its social history mirrored in the essays of Addison, the poetry of Pope, the letters of Lady Montague and Horace Walpole, the novels of Fielding and Smollett, its contemporary history in the memoirs of Hervey, its literary history in such monographs ; as "The English Men of Letters Series," And what could be done for English History could well be done for Indian History. There were Khafi Khan and the contemporary European travellers for the reign of Aurangzeb, Orme for the Carnatic Wars, the State Papers edited by Professor Forrest for Warren Hastings, in fact instances might be multiplied *ad infinitum*. As regards Economics he would against insist upon specialization. A good foundation was laid by the student on his BA, and with this he could take up any one group of economical phenomena, say, the Indian Currency Question, With the mass of blue-books before him the student might with the assistance of his Professor acquire a grip of the subject which would enable him to tackel with other group of economical phenomena. Thus he would have for the General History of England, a special pariod, Ancient Mediæval or Modern, for the constitutional History of England ; a special period of English History finding room for a study of the present English constitution in Bagehot Dicey and Anson in his fifth paper on comparative politics, for Political Economy a special economical subject, for Indian History a special period of Indian History, and he would have comparative politics compulsory instead of voluntary.

Mr. G. M. Trepathy moved an amendment to the effect that the whole matter be referred back to the Syndicate for reviewing their decision. He observed that it appeared to him from the discussion that had taken place and from the long list of amendments printed on the agenda paper, that the matter required further consideration at the hands of the Syndicate as well as the Faculty of Arts. He thought that the Syndicate would have done well in consulting Principal Selby and other professors who took special interest in the subjects under consideration. He expressed his surprise that the Rev. Father Bochum, who had signed the report, should have given notice of a number of amendments.

The Rev. E. T. Davies said that he regretted to have to differ from the Rev. Father Bochum on the desirability of having discussion on the philosophy course that evening. For his part he would be perfectly satisfied if the Senate passed a resolution, which had been proposed as far as philosophy was concerned, that the Syndicate be asked to review their decision in the matter. It was not without some amount of hesitation that he put forth the amendments on the agenda paper. He understood that the scheme had been very carefully considered by the Syndicate, which had been moved by Mr. Justice Ranade. For his part as one who was to move an amendment on the philosophy course he would not object to the Syndicate being asked to revise their decision. These amendments, he might say, were never intended by him as a sort of a rival scheme to that proposed by the Syndicate, but they were sent in, and he trusted, that they would be regarded as suggestions to the Syndicate, for the purpose of removing what seemed to him to be some glaring defect in the scheme put forward by them. If the matter was looked at in that light then he would only say that the Syndicate should have no hesitation in accepting the motion and agreeing to review their decision in that matter. It was never his intention to put forward his amendments as an ideal scheme for philosophy for M. A. should the senate come to to the conclusion that it was desirable that in that course the Syndicate reviewed its decision. He naturally reserved his right to consider the question of the philosophy syllabus de novo from the beginning.

Mr. Nadkarni seconded the amendment.

The Rev. Father Bochum was opposed to the scheme being referred back to the Syndicate, as he was of opinion that the difficulty that presented itself to some of the members could be easily solved by the form in which he proposed to put his amendment. He would withdraw one or two of his amendments and reduce the others to one single plain proposition. He would not object to the scheme proposed by Rev Mr. Davies, provided his (the speaker's) single proposition was added as optional subject, He had been labouring about this scheme for the last several years. He had not signed the report without any misgivings, and he had explicitly told the Syndicate that he was not satisfied with its scheme, as he considered it deploringly imperfect.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Ranade said that he was not opposed to Mr. Tripathy's amendment, but it did not seem to him proper that as business men they should delay the matter in that manner. They ought to put faith in the Syndicate, to which they had referred the matter. His opinion was that a fair trial should be given to the scheme and having once floated it no member of the Senate would be prevented from bringing in his amendments hereafter. Mr. Ranade observed that Principal Selby, Mr. Baine and several other professors of the different colleges had been consulted by the Syndicate in the matter before the scheme was sent up to the Senate.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan sympathised with the views expressed by Mr. Ranade, but at the same time he thought, that the differences of opinion which had been revealed in the amendments submitted to the meeting, were entitled to careful consideration.

Mr. Tripathy's amendment was then put to the vote and carried *nem. con.*

This concluded the business before the Senate.

THE PROPOSED RULES FOR AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

We publish below counsel's opinion on the proposed rules for affiliation of colleges, which were subject-matter of discussion at the meeting of the University Senate on Monday evening :—

CASE FOR OPINION.

Section 8 of the Act of Incorporation of the Bombay University (Act XXII. of 1857) vests the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs and concerns of the University in the Senate and gives the Senate power, subject to the approval of Government, to frame and alter bye-laws and regulations touching the various examinations, the courses of instruction and other matters. Section 12 of the same Act provides that no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the various degrees unless he produces a certificate from one of the institutions authorised in that behalf by Government, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Senate. There is no express provision in the Act for affiliation or recognition of institutions by the University. The Senate from time to time framed various bye-laws and regulations which have duly received the sanction of Government. Bye-law 88 (p. 30 of the University Calendar for 1897-1898) provides that terms can be kept only at a College or institution recognised by the University, and bye-law 92 says terms can be kept by going through the course of study prescribed for those terms. They have further framed certain regulations for] the recognition of institutions (p. 243 of the calendar) which lay down the conditions to be fulfilled by institutions seeking recognition and provides for withdrawal of the recognition under certain circumstances. None of these or any other bye-laws or regulations make any reference whather to the power of authorisation vested in Government under Section 12 of the Act nor have Government from 1857 up to now ever exercised the power so vested in them. The understanding and practice all these years have been that as soon as recognition is accorded by the Senate under the bye-laws above referred to nothing further has to be done and all the existing colleges, both Government and private, without being anthorised under Section 12, have been sending up candidates all these years for degrees and the University has been examining them and conferring degrees at convocations often presided over by the Governor as Chancellor of the University. It is now proposed to repeal the existing regulations about recognition and substitute in their place the following :

"Any College or other Institution desirous of being affiliated in any Faculty must forward to the Registrar with its application the following documents signed in each case by the responsible authority and counter-signed by two members of the Senate :—

(*a*) A statement containing full information regarding the constitution of the Managing Body and the names of its members,

(*b*) A statement regarding the standard up to which it is desired that the College or Institution should be affiliated.

(*c*) A statement showing the privision made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*d*) A statement showing the scale of fees to be charged.

(*e*) A statement showing the building accommodation provided or proposed to be provided and sanitary arrangements.

(*f*) A statement sufficient to enable the Syndicate to Judge of the financial stabilty of the College or Institution.

2. By the term "responsible authority" is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of Colleges or Institution under such a Board and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Colleges or Institutions.

3. Such application, if found to be in order, shall be considered by the Syndicate, and on the recommendation of the Syndicate, by the Senate who may resolve that such Institution shall, subject to authorisation by the Governor in Council under Section XII of the Act of Incorporation, be affiliated. Such affiliation shall take effect when the authorisation by the Governor in Council under the section referred to shall have been notified, and from such date as in such notification shall be directed.

4. The Senate may, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, at any time withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any College or Institution. Such withdrawal if sanctioned by the Governor in council, shall take effect when the withdrawal of the authorisation under Section XII of the Act of Incorporation by the Governor in Council shall be notified."

It is argued that, in view of the fact that there is no express provision in the Act about recognition or affiliation of an institution by the Senate the bye-law in that behalf above referred to passed by the Senate and approved by Governmet, can have reference only to the power of Government under Section 12, which power must under the circumstances be taken to have been delegated by Government to the Senate and that so long as these bye-laws stand, Government cannot themselves claim to exercise that power, a view in which Government by not acting under Section 12 and allowing degrees to be conferred on students going up from institutions not authorised under this section seem to have acquiesced. If, however, it is thought that the Regulations about recognition are independent of Section 12 and that the Senate have enacted them under their general powers under Section 8, it comes to this that Government have only neglected to exercise the power, vested in them by Section 12 and they may begin exercising them at any moment. If so, the result is that for an institution to be competent to send up students for degrees two conditions must be satisfied, viz, that it must be recognised by the University under its regulations in that behalf, and secondly, that it must be authorised by Government under Section 12.

Then arises the question as to the real nature and scope of Section 12. It is contended that, the Section merely enacts a negative restriction prohibiting the University from admitting candidates to degrees unless producing the necessary certificates from an institution authorised under that section. The section does not confer an absolute right in an institution authorised under the section to send up candidates for degrees unless it is also recognised by the University under its bye-laws, which it is perfectly competent to it to frame under the general powers vested in it under Section 8, in the same way as the fact of an institution being recognised by the University does not confer a right in it to be authorised by Government under Section 12. In fact the continuing assent of two authorities is necessary for an institution to be able to send up candidates for degrees and either of the authorities is at liberty to withdraw its assent at any time without any reference to the other. The contrary view is also put forward that if an institution is authorised under S. 12, the Senate cannot withhold its recognition from it but the Government can without reference to the Senate withdraw authorization from an institution recognised by the Senate, that is, the recognition bye-laws are "ultra-vires," and that practically the Government and Government alone is the final authority both with regard to allowing and disallowing institutions to send up candidates for degrees.

Then the question is, whether an authorisation under Section 12 is necessary for institutions that do not teach up to the final degree exrminations and are duly recognised by the University only for the lower examinations like the Previous and Intermediate Examinations in Arts. One view is that the Institutions sending up candidates for the final degree examinations alone require such authorisation, and that too only with regard to the degree examination class. A reference to the Regulations for the Arts examinations, pp. 41 et seq., will show that a definite course of instruction is laid down for each examination and when we come to the examination for the degree of B.A. (p.45) we find the conditions are that the candidate must have passed the Intermediate Examination and thereafter kept certain terms, that is, gone through a particular course of instructions, So the course of instruction for the B.A. degree examination is the one laid down in regulations 26 et seq. (p.48), and which alone must be gone through under Section 12 at an institution authorised under that section and not the one prescribed for the Intermediate or the Previous Examination. Section 8 of the University Acts also draws a distinction between the degree examination and the preliminary examinations. It speaks of "candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them and preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them" implying thereby that the course of instruction for the degree examination is different and separate from the preliminary examinations and the courses for those examinations. If so, rule 3 of the proposed new regulations goes beyond the requirements of the law and should be so modified as to require the Government authorisation only in the case of institutions seeking recognition up to the final degree standard. On the other hand it is contended that, as for the B. A. degree examination, passing the Intermediate is a condition precedent, and for appearing at the Intermediate, passing the Previous is a condition precedent, the course of instruction for the Intermediate and Previous Examinations must by implication be taken to form part of the course of instruction for the B. A. degree examination and must be gone through at an institution authorised under Section 12. It is submitted that if this is the proper construction of the section why are you to stop at the Previous ? The Matriculation must be passed before a student can appear at the Previous (*vide* Reg. 11, p. 42, and form G. p. 467 of the Calendar,) and the sixth standard and the fifth standard and so on up to the 1st Vernacular standard must be gone through before a student can appear for the Matriculation. But Government or nobody has pretended that the High Schools which educate up to the Matriculation or the Lower Schools require the authorisation under S. 12, but you must go that absurd length if S. 12 is to be construed in the wide sense, that is contended for it.

Counsel's attention is next drawn to Rule 4 of the new draft regulations about, recognition. It is submitted that the effect of it will be that the Senate, once it has given recognition to an institution, will not be at liberty to withdraw it without the sanction of Government, while Government will be at liberty under S. 12 to withdraw, without reference to the Senate, their authorisation once given. So that although under Rules 1, 2, 3, the independent consent of two bodies will be necessary for recognising an institution, and the Senate can refuse in the first instance to give its consent and such refusal cannot be set aside by Government, as regards withdrawal after an institution is once recognised, it will be a one-side arrangement, viz., that while the Senate cannot independently of Government withdraw its recognition, Government will be at liberty to withdraw their authorisation independently of the Senate, Making the withdrawal of affiliation by the Senate subject to the sanction of Government, is going beyond the requirement of the law, and it is sumitted that if the words beginning with "such withdrawal, &c.," up to the end in Rule 4 are omitted, the Senate will be at liberty to withdraw its affiliation when it thinks proper, and the Government will be able to withdraw their authorisation when they think proper, and both authorities will be placed on the same equal footing as regards withdrawal, as they are with regard to recognition.

Counsel's opinion with reasons is requested on the following points.

Q.—1. Are the existing regulations about recognition to be construed as having references to S. 12 of Act XXII. of 1857, and in view of the fact of their having been approved by Government who have up to now abstained from exercising their power under S. 12, should Government be taken to have completely delegated to the Senate all their powers under S. 12 of the Act ? Or are these regulations to be taken to have been framed by the Senate under its general powers under S. 8 of the Act and is the omission of Government to exercise these powers under S. 12 to be taken as merely an oversight and are they at liberty now to begin exercising them ?

A.—1 and 2. The terms of S. 8 are so wide that I think they justify the Bye-laws in regard to recognition. The argument the other way, is that the words "the Institutions authorised in that behalf by Government" impliedly confer on Government the exclusive power of authorisation, and exclude that particular power from the power of the University. But I think this is too strong an inference to draw from so vague a phrase. I think the regulation in question must be taken to have been made in exercise of the power given by S. 8 and not by way of delegation under S. XII. of the power of Government, S. XII. gives no power of delegation and such a power cannot, in my opinion, be implied.

In effect, of course, the result of Government's sanction of the regulation, and non-exercise of its own function under S. XII. has been to constitute the University, the delegate of Government, in the matter. If my view is right, Government is at liberty to exercise its power under S. XII. at any time.

Q.—2. Is it within the competence of the Senate under S. 8 to frame these Regulaions and require institutions to obtain the Senate's recognition under them as well as fulfil the condition of S. 12 about Government's authorisation or are these regulations "ultra vires," of the Senate ?

A.—2. See last answer which includes an affirmative answer to this query, but from the University's stand point, I see no reason why S. XII. or Government's functions thereunder should be referred to in the regulation.

Q.—3. Does S. 12 merely enact a negative restriction prohibiting the University from admitting candidates to degrees from institutions that have not obtained Government authorisation, or does it confer on the intitutions so authorised an absolute right to send up candidates for degrees ?

A.—3. S. XII. can only confer the absolute right referred to by implication. I do not think such implication is necessary, and therefore, I think, it ought not to be made.

I admit that the result is anamolous, but that is due to the defective wording of the Act.

S. XII., as it stands, prohibits the University as stated in the query, "subject to special order" in any individual case, but does not confer the absolute right referred to.

Q—4. Is not the continuing assent of both the authorities (Senate and Government) necessary for all institutions to be able to send candidates for degrees ?

A.—4. Such will be the result if the new regulation 3 comes into force.

Under the old regulation an institution might be affiliated by the University and then its candidates might by special order, under S XII, be admitted without the institution having been authorised by Government.

Under the new bye-law the words "subject......... Incorporation" in lines 3 and 4, and the words "such affiliation............to the end of bye-law" make both University and Government's continuing assents necessary.

Q.—5. Does not S XII. only apply to instittution teaching up to the final degree examinations in any faculty and even in their case only as regards the final degree classes ? In the case of institutions instructing students only in the lower examinations as, Previous and intermediate in Arts, is not only the recognition of the Senate under its bye-laws sufficient ?

A.—5. I think the authorisation of Government can only apply to the period between Intermediate examination and examination for degree and I answer this query in the affirmative.

Q.—6. Will not the effect of the new proposed regulations about recognition be that, while the independent consent of two authorities will be necessary for recognising an institution, and the Senate can refuse in the first instance to give its consent and such refusal cannot be set aside by Government, as regards withdrawal, the Senate cannot independently of Government withdraw its affiliation, but Government will be at liberty to withdraw its authorisation independently of the Senate ? Is not making the withdrawal of affiliation by the Senate subject to the sanction of Government, going beyond the requirement of the law ?

A.—6. Yes, and the result, in the event of discord between the two bodies may be extremely irksome to the University.

But, if the new bye-laws are passed and sanctioned by Government there will be nothing illegal in them. At the same time I see no "legal requirement" (to quote the phrase used in the query) for them.

Q.—7. Will the omission of the words beginning with "such withdrawal, &c.," up to the end in rule 4, remove the one-sided arrangement and place the Senate and Government on the same equal footing as regards withdrawal as they are with regard to recognition under Rule 3 ?

A.—7. I think from the University's point of view the words referred to in this query and also the words cited in answer 4 from new regulation 3, should be struck out.

The result would, I think be

(*a*) Subject to special order under S. XII, both authorisation would be necessary for institutions sending up candidates for degrees, the Government authorisation being necessary only for the period subsequent to the candidates having passed the Intermediate.

(*b*) The University could withdraw its authority to the institution and although the institution might retain Government authority, the University could refuse to admit candidates for degrees from the institution.

(*c*) Government could not by withdrawing its authority from an institution prevent the University, by special order under S. XII, from accepting candidates for degrees from such institution.

(Sd.) JOHN MACPHERSON.

THE BROACH MURDER CASE.

THE ATTEMPTS AT SORCERY.

A Broach telegram says that at the Police Court, yesterday, in the further hearing of the murder case, Morar, a labourer of the Talavia caste, deposed that he was once taken to Zareshwer. There the accused, Ishwerdas, told witness that Huribhoy Kaka was to be killed. He asked him to get men to kill him or kill him by sorcery. Witness expressed disinclination to the first suggestion, but agreed to sorcery, Witness did not know sorcery. Ooka whom witness knew, knew it. Ooka once cured witness of fever by sorcery. The witness, in corroborating Bawla, said that he received ten rupees from Ishwerdas and went to Ooka at Broach. Ooka took a skull and other sorcery requisites and went to a tavern. Ooka purchased a coconaut, red-lead and incense, and witness got drunk. Next evening Ooka took some grains of jowari and chanted incantations and gave them incense to smoke. He then gave witness something to throw on deceased's roof, so that deceased would die. Witness knew that nothing would result, and so he ran away to Ankleshwer.—Adhia, a Bheel, corroborated the last witness.—Jaishunker, a Brahmin, deposed that he had the leaves of a book of muntras which accused Ooka and Mayashunker took from him, stating they were important to them.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, with a special jury, will, to-day preside over an adjourned sitting of the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for the trial of the extortion case, in which Mr. Jeejibhoy F. Petit charges Clive Durant, Dhunjibhoy D. Dady, Cooverji Metha, Sorabji R. Batliwalla, and Alexander Williams, with attempting to extort from him the sum of Rs. 50,000. An array of well-known counsel and solicitors will represent the prosecution and the defence, and the trial is likely to extend over a number of days.

Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Branson and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, will represent the prosecution, while Messrs. Captain and Vaidya will instruct the Hon. Mr. P. M. Metha for the defence of the second accused, and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, for the defence of the fifth accused. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., will defend the third accused. Clive Durant and Williams, will, it is believed, conduct their own defence.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 17)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut Col J B Hutchinson, Comr and Supt of the Lahore Divn, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty:—Capt G A Brownrigg, 25th Bo Pioneers, Capt J Jones, 13th Bo Inf, and Lieut M H Anderson 3rd Bo Cavy.

The services of Surgn Major W B Benneman, M D, I M S Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

The services of Lieut J K Condon, 18th Bengal Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty

The services of Lieut P Greig, 27th Madras Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The services of Capt R W Campbell, 18th Bengal Lancers Deputy Inspr Genl of Poliss for Supply and Clothing, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr in Chief, with effect from the 3rd Oct 1898.

The services of Lieut H W Crud'as, 38th Dogras, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr in Chief, with effect from the 1st Oct 1898.

The services of the Rev R H S evenson, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Herm Wahlinger as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay.

Lieut A L Jacob, I S C, a political Asst of the 3rd class and Asst Political Agent in Zhob, is granted furlough on medical certificate, for six months, under Article 340 a of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th Aug 1898, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the leave.

Mr A Williams, of the Indian Civil service and off Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Agent and Deputy Comr Quetta and Pishin is granted furlough for eighteen months under Article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 22nd Oct 1898 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Capt B E M Gurdon, D S O, I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class and is posted as Asst Political Agent at Chitral, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt R L Kennion, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd offig 1st class, is posted as Asst to the Political Agent in Gilgit.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A H Clarke, Chief Supt in the office of the Comptroller, Assam, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 5th Sept 1898.

Mr R Barton, a Supt in the office of the Accountant Genl, N W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to act as Chief Supt of the office of the Comptroller, Assam, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Clark, or until further orders.

Mr A T Forbes, offg Post Master General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 23rd Sept 1898, and the following acting appointments are made during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Forbes, or until further orders:—Mr J Owens, Presidency Post Master, Calcutta, to act as Post Master General, Bengal, and in the second grade of Post Masters General and Mr F J Gorman Supt of the Railway Mail Service, to act as Presidency Post Master, Calcutta

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Major C P Scudamore, D S O, 1st Battn, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Insp of Army Signalling Punjab and Bengal Commands, vice Brevet Major T E O'Leary, whose tenure has expired, dated 1st Sept 1898.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bgde-Surgn Lieut Col C W Carr-Calthrop, M D, I M S Bengal Estabt, is granted the temporary rank of Surgn Col with effect from the 15th Aug 1898, while offgas Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, vice Surgn Col A Stephen, appointed officiating Inspr-Genal, Civil Hospitals, Punjab

The following extract being paragraph 1 of a military letter from the Rt Hon the Secry of State for India No 88 dated 18th Aug 1898 is published for general information:—The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School and being reported qualified, have been appointed Surgn-Lieuts, their commissions being dated 27th July 1898, the day on which they passed out of the Army Medical School:—T Hunter Bengal, W F Battye Punjab, H B Meakin Bengal, G Hutchison Punjab, W G Liston Madras, H Boulton Punjab, R W Anthony E F G Tucker, G E Stewart, F S C Thomson, T S Novis, J W Watson H J E Twigg, and C W McGillicuddy Orpen, Bombay

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col W Peacocke, C M G, R E, Ex Knr, Military Works Dept, to be Depy Qrmr Genl in India, vice Col I S M Hamilton, C B, D S O, who has vacated, dated 1st Sept 1898

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut B C Kauntze, E Y Regt, offg wing officer, 23rd Regt of Madras Infy 23rd Aug 1898

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Majors to be Lieut-Colonels.—W W Lean, and C A Money, 11th Sept 1898.

Captain to be Major.—G R C Westropp, 14 Sept 1898.

Lieuts to be Captains.—L H Walker, 23rd Aug 1898 H F Jacob, G H G Mockler, E Winton, R J T Savi, G W Robinson, D R Adye, H M Allen, F N Burton, K E Beddek, C D Lester, E Sautz, M G James R W C Keays, T Xavier Frijton, W A M Bruce, G W Johnson, J L W French-Mullen, H A Lane, G M Morris R T I Ridgway, W B Powell, H H F Turner, H de Vere Harvest, W F Newnham, F W Pirrie, G Watling, C E Thronton, E N Obbard, J H Vanderzee, C A W Ford, W Rae Brakspear, H McConaghey, W Beaton, F H Johnstone, G L P Clarke, E Codrington, J Talbot, H Harvey Jones, and E C Bayley, 14th Sept 1898

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col, whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army:—Major C G M Fenken, 25th July

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental second-in-command, Indian Army:—Capt C Davidson, 25th July 1898

SPECIAL

With reference to article 283 Army Regulations, India, Vol I, P I, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified:—Capt A A Howell, Depy Comr Assam, 11th Sept 1898 and Major W F C C Plowden, Cant, Magte, Ranikhet 14th Sept 1898

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W A McNair, Store keeper in class II, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India, leave on medical certificate for one week, in extension of the leave granted in Public Works Dept Notification No 304 of the 7th July 1898

Mr G T H Scovell, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, and Offg Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras, is transferred to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Mari-Attock Railway

Mr D E Keatinge, Store-keeper in class III, grade I of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the office of Chief Storekeeper N W Railway in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr G G Hiley on privilege leave or until further orders

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No. 430, dated 12th Nov 1897, Mr G H leMaistre is confirmed in the appointment of Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction under sec 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Hathras City Branch of the East India Ry

The services of Mr G Deuchars, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, are lent to the Burma Railways Co, Ld

Mr J Woodside, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, leave on medical certificate for six months, in extension of that granted in Public Works Dept Notification No 234, dated the 23rd May 1898

Mr A S Wyman, Asst Traffic Supt in class III, grade I of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, twelve months' extraordinary leave without pay in extension of that published in Public Works Dept Notification No 103 of the 11th March 1898

The services of Mr C E Housden Ex Engr, 1st grade, Burma, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th Aug 1898

Mr J B Braddon, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for three months, in extension of the granted in P W D Notification No 21, dated 21st Jan 1893

Mr F T Hutchinson, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, furlough for four months, in extension of that granted in P W D Notification No 69, dated 18th Feb 1897

TELEGRAPHS.

Mr N U K Leslie, Asst Supt, class VI, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, is appointed to officiate as Supt, class V, 2nd grade, with effect from the 18th Aug 1898, and until further orders

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ACCORDING to one of the Berlin correspondents, the Kaiser's own bodyguard during the Eastern journey will have a uniform of cocoa-fibre linen, with facings of blue cloth, embroidered in gold. The Empress's bodyguard will be attired in the same manner, but the facings will be red, embroidered in silver. The helmets will bear the star of the Emperor's Guard The servants will also wear cocoa-fibre linen liveries, with English caps, and they will be girt with belts of pale-green leather, from which will hang a revolver and a drinking flask. Furthermore, it appears that the German Emperor, wishing to give a distinctly religious character to his visit to Jerusalem, has permitted not less than 200 pastors of the Lutheran Church to join him in the pilgrimage. They will not travel with the Imperial party, but will so arrange matters as to arrive in the Holy City at the same time as their Imperial Majesties, where they will take part in the visit to be made. As a sort of counter demonstration to the German, the French are also organising an immense pilgrimage to the Holy Land, to take place early next year, which is to include many names distinguished in politics and literature.

"FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE question of leave to the seamen and Marines of the Channel Squadron apparently needs some investigation, as we hear that the general leave granted at Milford Haven was productive of a regular orgie of drunkenness and its attendant evils of leave-breaking and violence. Extra patrols had to be landed for the preservation of order and to arrest drunken men, while the following day it was found that nearly 400 men were still ashore leave-breaking. Such a state of affairs is eminently unsatisfactory, and certainly should not exist in this latter part of the nineteenth century. Years ago, when the sailor had more hardships and less education, it was perhaps excusable. According to the "Army and Navy Gazette," considerable discontent is said to prevail on the lower deck of the ships, owing to the scant amount of leave given to men in the first class for leave, or "special" leave men as they are called. . . It becomes a question whether the authorities ought not to feel morally obliged to arrange a reasonable amount of leave for the men. There are, apart from all questions of individual desire on the part of a man to get ashore occasionally, several excellent and obviously good reasons for not keeping 500 or 600 young men and boys at such close quarters for so long at a time. The time often hangs heavily on the hands of the sailor after working hours are over, and we all know the truth of the old adage. There are plenty of men who probably would not take advantage of the privilege even if it were granted; but still it is possible that were more leave given to special leave men the ship's company at large would view the occasion of general leave in a different light and behave themselves with more credit to the Service and profit to themselves.

The naval armourers are about to petition the Admiralty to improve their conditions of service and to increase their pay, so as to put them more on a level with the army armourers. Had naval armourers taken this course a year ago, says the "Western Morning News", they would have stood a better chance of securing concessions, as at that time the recruiting officials found it impossible to secure a sufficient number of efficient mechanics of that rating to meet the requirements of the service; in fact, several vessels were commissioned last year with only a portion of the armoury staff allowed them. Recently, however, this difficulty has been overcome and there is now no difficulty in recruiting armourer ratings, whilst all the vacancies which existed in commissioned ships sent to sea whilst there was a scarcity of armourers in the reserve have been filled. After making good wastage, due to invaliding, pension, discharge, &c., the total number of these ratings in the service has been increased since April last from 1,016 to 1,065. The large entry of men recently made is due in a great measure to the dispute in the engineering trade. The naval armourers nevertheless have several grievances which require redress.

The subject of the coaling of fighting fleets has been engaging the attention of the French naval authorities, who, having regard to the experience of the Spaniards in Cuban waters and more particularly in the Mediterranean, have just purchased a steamer of 3,000 tons for following the squadron. Trials have been made, and it was found possible to coal the battleship Marceau and the cruiser Latouche Treville in a rough sea and with a strong breeze blowing. These experiences will be watched carefully, for there is a strong opinion in naval circles in favour of special colliers; but it is not quite clear that there will be any lack of suitable vessels when the time arises. One of the difficulties is said to be the relation of the hatches of the collier to the bunkers in the warships, and there is no doubt that rapidity in coaling largely depends upon this; but a most important question still is that of speed. Our squadrons, as a rule, are made up entirely of battleships having a maximum speed of 15 to 18½ knots, with cruisers exceeding this; and although 15½ to 16 knots may be the speed of the squadron under ordinary conditions of warfare, something in excess of this may occasionally be wanted. Even 20-knot colliers may be needed for a squadron of armoured cruisers. Obviously colliers and ammunition ships, if they are to be reliable, must have a speed equal to the speed of the squadron.

Forty-three new battalions of infantry in the German Army will probably be raised, involving, roughly, an increase in the existing standing army of 22,500 men, apart from the officers. This will mean a capital expenditure of some 20,000,000 marks on barracks, exercise grounds, rifle ranges, and other requisites, and an addition of 14,000,000 marks to the annual military budget. A further increase in the fort artillery and field railway regiments, as also in the numbers of the battalions of the field telegraph and message companies, is also announced as impending. These changes, says Herr Eugen Richter in his Freisinnige Zeitung, are not warranted by any equivalent changes in the neighbouring nations.

Wood and inflammable material will assuredly be conspicuous by their absence from all warships of the near future. In these circumstances it will be an anomaly to retain the title of carpenter for the warrant officers now bearing that designation; indeed, the naval carpenter has long ceased to hold a definite position on board ship, and many of our smaller vessels dispense with his services altogether. In fact, the modern carpenter is an untrained engineer with a smattering of constructive knowledge that can seldom be utilised. His crew must inevitably be greatly reduced as woodwork declines, but it goes without saying that a warrant officer is not carried in a battleship for the poor purpose of superintending the repair of boats. Indeed, it would be difficult to determine precisely why he is still carried at all and allowed a cabin before a junior engineer officer of commissioned rank. The carpenter of to-day will have to justify his retention if he is not to be swept away by the progress of science. The boatswain stands upon surer footing, for he is a trained fighting man and as capable as the gunner of assuming executive duties. But the carpenter will die out, at least in title, and the present time is appropriate for the consideration of his position. What does the modern carpenter do that could not be as ably performed by any engineer officer of junior position? His most important duty is to attend to the working of the pumps and to see the double bottoms red leaded. What a decline here since the days when Mr. Chips flourished his rattan in a masted vessel.

The reforms of M. Lockroy are being prosecuted with feverish activity, and the number of lions in the fire is very considerable. The reorganisation of the Superior Naval School, to the command of which Rear-Admiral Bienaime has been appointed, the handing over to the Navy of the distant naval bases, the increase in the number of billets for commanders by appointing them to protected cruisers up to 6,000 tons, with some other changes, would, we might have thought, be sufficient for the short time that has elapsed. But M. Lockroy is already busy with the idea of trusting more largely to voluntary enrolment of men in order to be able to choose those possessing ability for special duties who cannot be furnished by the inscription maritime, of creating a special branch for electricians, and of laying down other submarine boats. Breaking with the system of appointing flag officers to the principal commands by seniority, the Minister lately selected Admiral Fournier, naval prefect at Brest, to succeed Admiral Humann in the Mediterranean, although the admiral is the junior officer of his rank, and in the same way Admiral Sallandrouze de Lamornaix has been appointed to succeed Admiral Barrera in the Channel.

We learn from the "Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung" that a new departure is being made in the matter of the gunnery training of the fleet. Several old wooden merchant ships have been bought and fitted up in the dockyards with fighting tops, search lights and guns, all of wood, to give them the appearance of warships. Their holds are intended to be filled with empty barrels or other objects to increase their floatability and they are to be the targets at which the shore batteries and the ships during the manœuvres will practise. The danger of fire in these dummy warships will certainly be very great, so that perhaps their vitality as targets may not be so long as is hoped. They are to be towed by steamships by means of steel cables, more than 1,000 yards long, and in order that these may not sink, it is proposed to cover them with a cork sheathing. The Emperor proposes to witness some of the practice.

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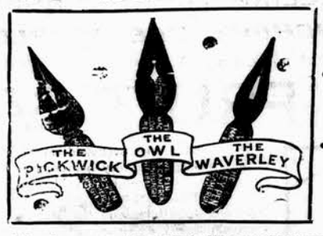

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